Illustrated Midland News.

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CONTENTS.—MARCH 26.

Illustrations.—Deputation of Medical Men Waiting upon the Home Secretary; Fashionable Wedding at Kinver, two Illustrations; Signing the Education League's Petition to Parliament; Boston Church, Lincolnshire; Lincolnshire Fens; Beaulieu Abbey, Hampshire; Lundy Island, Devon; Portraits of "Holme Lee" and Rosa Bonheur; "Welcome He who Brings;" In the Spring Time; Una, the Moon Fay; The Page's Love.

Letterpress.—Government and the Medical Amendments Act; Genius as a Moral Alchymist; the Birmingham Spring Exhibition of Water Colours (First notice); Parliamentary News—the Irish Land Bill Debate; Birmingham Amusements—Mr. Barry Sullivan at the Theatre Royal, Hengler's Cirque Varietié, the Royal Scotch Diorama; the new Bishops; Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte; Calamity at Sea; the Black Country and the London Press; At Home and Abroad; News of the Midlands; Notes on the Journals; Sports and Pastimes; Science and Industry; Police and Law Courts; the Gossip; Descriptive Text to Illustrations, &c.

Notice to the Binder.—This outer sheet may be bound, according to date, at the end of each Volume, forming weekly Supplemental pages.

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Letterpress.—The Great Eastern and its Mission; Cupid in Court; Birmingham Water-Colour Exhibition (Second Notice); Trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte; Birmingham Musical Festival; Literary Reviews; List of New Patents; State of Trade; More Strikes; Biographical Memoir of the late John Gibson; Parliamentary News; Science and Industry; the Gossip; Sports and Pastimes; Notes on the Journals; News of the Midlands; At Home and Abroad; Descriptive Text to Illustrations; &c., &c.

No. 31.—Vol. II. SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870. Threepence.

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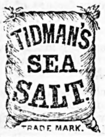

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HENRY B. INGRAM, *Secretary*, London.

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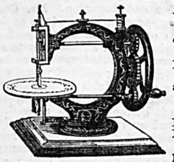

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PARLIAMENTARY NEWS.

The Lords have discussed the Habitual Criminals Act, which they considered requires revision. On Friday they passed the Coinage Bill, and read a second time the Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bills. The Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill was read a first time on Monday and a second time on Tuesday.

The House of Commons on Thursday week went into Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill. Several amendments were proposed and negatived. On Friday (a new writ having been ordered for Newark) the first extra morning sitting was held to forward the Peace Preservation Bill, which has formed the chief topic of debate. Mr. G. H. Moore condemned the whole Bill, and declared that the provisions for the preservation of life and property were but a screen from behind which to discharge a "double-barrelled blunderbuss" at the liberty of the press. Mr. Dowse, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, read extracts from the Irish "National Press," dated so far back as January, to show the extent to which sedition was preached by these organs, and as a reason for retaining the clause in its original form. Mr. Muntz deprecated the clause as legislation under the influence of passion. Mr. Cogan held that it would be sufficient if the required powers were confined to papers which contained incitements to treason or murder, without including the too elastic term "sedition." Mr. M'Mahon and Mr. W. Johnston supported Mr. Bouverie's amendment; and Lord Elcho opposed it. Mr. Osborne said it was a great mistake on the part of Ministers to propose a bill against agrarian crime and mix it up with attacks on the press. The question was, had they exhausted their powers under the ordinary law; and if they had not, they had no right to come down to a Liberal House of Commons and ask for new laws to control and to gag the press of Ireland. Mr. C. Fostescue spoke in defence of the clause, and announced the changes in the nature of concession which Ministers were prepared to make in it. They were two; and one was to expunge the words "any engraving, matter, or expressions having a tendency to foster, encourage, or propagate treason or sedition, or to incite to the committing of any felony," which seemed to be open to objection, and to substitute for them "any engraving, matter, or writing, encouraging or propagating treason or sedition, or inciting to the commission of any felony." The other was to introduce a provision requiring the Government, before putting the press powers in force, to give one "warning" to any impugned newspaper. Sir. J. Gray denounced the clause as oppressive and tyrannous. As to Mr. Bouverie's amendment to omit the word "sedition" from the 27th of the Press Clauses, Mr. Gladstone argued that if the demand of the Government for extraordinary powers were limited to treason only, it would be impossible, in the judgment of those who were responsible for the enforcement of the law, to obtain a verdict for treason-felony, by which alone the evil could be reached. Mr. Newdegate described the clause as one of confiscation without trial, based upon a term so elastic that it would cover the expression of any objection whatever to acts of the Government. The committee, after a three hours' debate, rejected the amendment by 333 to 56, or a majority of 277. Subsequently the emendations to the clause sketched out by the Chief Secretary for Ireland were proposed and agreed to. Mr. Maguire then moved the omission of the clause; but was defeated on a division by 255 to 29. The clause, as amended at the instance of the Government, was then agreed to, and at seven o'clock the sitting was suspended. The House re-assembled at nine o'clock, and again went into committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, and got through the remaining clauses. On Saturday, the House held a special sitting to pass the bill through its final stages. A new clause was substituted for the 27th, to the effect that seizure under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant should be preceded with a "warning" of seven days to the proprietors of newspapers published weekly, and of two days where publication was within any period less than one week. Another clause makes the law applicable only to journals offending after the passing of the Act. Some other slight modifications were made, and the bill was read a third time after a "solemn protest" from Mr. Moore.—The Customs (Isle of Man) Bill, and the Churchwardens' Eligibility Bill were also read a third time and passed.—On Monday, Mr. Bruce made a reassuring statement with respect to the state of crime in the metropolis, and the means for its repression and detection. Mr. Goschen stated that the amount authorised to be expended for the erection or enlargement of workhouses, infirmaries, asylums, and schools, for the purposes of the poor of the metropolis was in 1867 £59,000; in 1868 £509,000; and last year £392,000.—In committee on the Irish Land Bill it was ineffectually attempted by Mr. Headlam to get the "Custom of Ulster" clause altered. Mr. Samuelson moved an amendment, the effect of which would be to put all local usugges relating to the transmission of a holding by a tenant on the same footing as the Custom of Ulster, and to legalize all such customs. The amendment being pressed to a division, was lost by 325 votes against 42. One other amendment having been withdrawn and another negatived, upon the motion of Mr. Fortescue "usages" was inserted in the clause in the place of the singular form, and the chairman was ordered to report progress, four of the 340 amendments of which notice has been given having been discussed and disposed of in a debate of seven hours' duration.—Mr. Robinson, the new member for Bristol, introduced by Mr. Adams, the ministerial "whip," took his seat on Tuesday. Mr. Newdegate moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the existence, character, and increase of conventual and monastic institutions or societies in Great Britain, and into the terms upon which income, property, and estates belonging to such institutions or societies, or to members thereof, are respectively received, held, or possessed. The Solicitor General opposed the motion. Attributing the increase of these establishments to the natural and inevitable development of the Roman Catholic religion in a tolerant country, he contended that there was not only no ground for alarm but that this development was not of such a character as gave the shadow of a pretence for inquiry. The motion was carried by 131 to 129.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's Hill, and 56, Ann Street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in apparatus for indicating and registering the distances travelled by vehicles. A. J. Eli, London.

Improvements in the apparatus used in silvering looking-glasses of all sizes. C. A. Manguin, Paris.

Improvements in apparatus used in getting coal, stone, and other minerals. T. W. Binning and W. Cochrane, Northumberland.

Improvements in the permanent way of railways. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from G. P. Rose, New York.)

Improvements in instruments for timing ships' logs. J. Smith, London.

Improvements in sewing machines. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from A. Porter, New York.)

Improvements in apparatus for signalling by means of electricity. C. E. Spagnoletti, London.

Improvements in cattle trucks. A. Welch, Middlesex.

An improved adhesive compound, and its application to stamps, labels, wrappers, envelopes, and other like articles. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from P. S. P. Conner, Pennsylvania, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture of cartridges, suitable for mining and general purposes, and in the apparatus employed therein. B. Bianchi, Paris.

Improvements in boring tools. A. M. Clarke, London. (A communication from A. Allan, New York.)

Improvements in cutters for mowing machines. H. F. Shaw, Massachusetts.

Improvements in working and reversing the valves of steam and other engines. J. Smith and T. Eastwood, Surrey.

Improvements in horse-shoes for frosty or snowy weather. J. S. Robertson, Glasgow.

Improvements in apparatus connected with bicycles or two-wheeled velocipedes. C. Wyndham, Sussex.

Improvements in the construction of the frames of umbrellas and parasols. J. Cross, Cumberland.

Improvements in the treatment or preparation of various natural substances so as to render them applicable for use in journal boxes and other parts of machinery or other articles whose surfaces are intended to be subjected to friction. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from S. Gwynn, New York.)

Improvements in motive power engines, and steam generators to be used therewith, suitable for domestic purposes. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from H. Fontaine, Paris.)

Improvements in the manufacture of hinges, and in apparatus used therein. C. H. Perman, Birmingham.

Improvements in lawn-mowing machines. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from J. D. Frary, Connecticut, U.S.)

Improvements in the construction of sewing machines. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, New York.)

Improvements in the manufacture of spur boxes. B. Latchford, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of hats, caps, and other coverings for the head. C. Vero, Warwickshire.

Improvements in printing preeses. A. M. Clark, London. (A communication from M. Gally, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the mode of and apparatus for treating and purifying sewage. G. W. Wigner, London.

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in stays or artificial supports for the human body. T. Peabardy, London.

Improvements in rotary digging machines, and in teeth for the same. G. Davies, London. (A communication from G. G. Lobdell, Delaware, U.S.)

Improvements in the treatment of wool, and other animal textile materials, whether in a raw or manufactured state. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from J. B. Frezon, sen., Paris.)

Improvements in the preservation of animal and vegetable substances. J. Gamgee, Middlesex, and A. Gamgee, Edinburgh.

Improvements in metal ties or bands for securing bales of cotton or other substances, and in machinery employed in the manufacture of the same. H. Fassmann, London.

Improvements in breech-loading firearms and bayonets for the same. A. Wyley, Aston Manor, Warwick.

Improvements in breech-loading firearms and cartridges. W. Clark, London. (A communication from L. Conroy and T. D. Vandermeer, New York.)

Improvements in iron and wire continuous fencing, and in the lapping machinery employed therein, and in the manufacture of guards and other descriptions of wire-work. E. O. Greening, Manchester.

Improvements in looms for wearing. E. B. Bigelow, London.

Improvements in machinery employed in getting coal and other minerals, and in tramways to be used therewith, also in engines to be worked by compressed air or other fluid. G. E. Donisthorpe, Leeds.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Oldbury Board of Health:—Messrs. George Briggs, 960 votes; Wm. Stableford, 924; John Allsopp, 770; Wm. Underhill, 735; and Thomas Forster, 684. The others nominated were:—Messrs. Joseph Collins, John Holland, John Cooper, E. Hadley, M. A. Taylor, John Woodridge, and H. Harper and S. B. Lines, who refused to serve.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Substitute for Cement.—The white of an egg well beaten with quicklime, and a small quantity of very old cheese, forms an excellent substitute for cement, when wanted in a hurry, either for broken china or old ornamental glassware.

Early Rising.—The difference between rising every morning at six and eight, in the course of forty years, amounts to 29,200 hours, or three years one hundred and twenty-one days and sixteen hours, which are equal to eight hours a day for exactly ten years. So that rising at six will be the same as if ten years of life (a weighty consideration) were added, wherein we may command eight hours every day for the cultivation of our minds and the despatch of business.

A process of milk preservation has been put forth in France, that may be worth trial by those who do not find the lately noised Swiss milk all they could desire. To every litre ($1\frac{3}{4}$ pint) of unskimmed milk, previously poured into a strong bottle, add about six grains of bicarbonate of soda. Place the bottle in water nearly boiling (the accurate quotation is 194 degrees Fahrenheit), and keep it there for four hours. Cool and cork, and the milk will keep for several weeks.

Two of the Fathers on False Hair.—Tertullian says, "If you will not fling away your false hair, as hateful to Heaven, cannot I make it hateful to yourselves, by reminding you that the false hair you wear may have come not only from a criminal, but from a very dirty head; perhaps from the head of one already damned?" This was a very hard hit indeed; but it was not nearly so clever a stroke at wigs as that dealt by Clemens of Alexandria. The latter informed the astounded wig-wearers, when they knelt at church to receive the blessing, that they must be good enough to recollect that the benediction remained on the wig, and did not pass through to the wearer! This was a stumbling-block to the people; many of whom, however, retained the peruke, and took their chance as to the percolating through it of the benediction.

In Season, April.—*Fish:* Brill, carp, chub, cockles, cod, conger eels, crabs, dabbs, dory, eels, flounders, halibut, herrings, ling, lobsters, mackarel, mullets, mussels, oysters, perch, pike, prawns, plaice, salmon, shrimps, skate, smelts, soles, sturgeon, tench, trout, turbot, whitings.—*Meat:* Beef, grass-lamb, house-lamb, mutton, pork, veal.—*Poultry and Game:* Chickens, ducklings, fowls, green geese, leverets, pigeons, pullets, rabbits, turkey poults, wood pigeons,—*Vegetables:* Asparagus, brocoli, chervil, colewort, cucumbers, endive, fennel, herbs of all sorts, lettuce, onions, parsley, parsnips, peas, purslane, radishes, sea-kale, sorrel, spinach, small salad, tarragon, turnip-radishes, turnip-tops, and rhubarb.—*Fruit:* Apples—golden russet, John apple, nonpareil, Wheeler's russet. Nuts, oranges. Pears—Bergamot, Bon Chrétien, Bugi, Carmelite, francreal, St. Martial. A few strawberries, walnuts. Forced: Apricots, cherries, strawberries.

A Hint on Household Management.—The Rev. Sydney Smith says:—Have you ever observed what a dislike servants have to anything cheap? They hate saving their master's money. I tried this experiment with great success the other day. Finding we consumed a vast deal of soap, I sat down in my thinking chair, and took the soap question into consideration, and I found reason to suspect we were using a very expensive article where a much cheaper one would serve the purpose better. I ordered half a dozen pounds of both sorts, but took the precaution of changing the papers on which the prices were marked before giving them into the hands of Betty. "Well, Betty, which soap do you find washes best?" "Oh, please, sir, the dearest, in the blue paper; it makes a lather as well again as the other." "Well, Betty, you shall always have it, then;" and thus the unsuspecting Betty saved me some pounds a year, and washed the clothes better.

The Germ Theory of Disease: a Suggestion.—Evidently the germ theory of disease is making way. The Paris Academy has received an essay from M. Wœstyn upon the necessity for purifying the air that passes out of hospitals, which it is asserted is charged with miasma that, finding its way into the previous healthy atmosphere of a town, does a great deal towards spreading infectious diseases. The remedy proposed is in principle a return to the ancient system of keeping a fire burning in the sick chamber. The late experiments of Tyndall have proved that the floating organic germs may be entirely destroyed by passing the air through a fiery filter, such as a screen of red-hot metal gauze. M. Wœstyn's suggestion is to mount a ventilator in a sick ward, through which all the outgoing air shall flow; and this ventilator is to be formed of a series of gas jets, disposed in such manner that the air must blow through them, and be deprived of its ventilating admixtures. During the time of an epidemic he would have private houses, in which there is sickness, furnished with similar hot filters; and infected ships purified upon the same principle. The communication was well received by the learned assembly.

Chinese Dainties.—The common people of the country seem to fare hardly and sparingly enough, but one of our envoys praises much of the good cheer he found at the tables of the great men. They had pork, fish, and poultry, prepared in a great variety of ways, and very nice confectionery in abundance. The feasts, moreover, were served up in a very neat and cleanly manner. But there was one dainty which much offended their nostrils, and nearly turned their stomachs when it was named to them. It was not stewed dog or fricaséed pup. No; it consisted of three bowls of *hatched eggs!* When the Englishmen expressed some surprise at the appearance of this portion of the repast, one of the native attendants observed that hatched eggs formed a delicacy beyond the reach of the poor—a delicacy adapted only for persons of distinction! On inquiry, it was found that they cost some thirty per cent. more than fresh eggs. It seems that they always form a distinguished part of every great entertainment, and that it is the practice, when invitations are sent out, to set the hens to hatch. The feast takes place about the tenth or twelfth day from the issuing the invitations,—the eggs being then considered as ripe, and exactly in the state most agreeable and pleasant to the palate of a Chinese epicure.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

[Weather Permitting.]

The Warwickshire Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, April 4, Billesley Hall; Tuesday, April 5, Mitford Bridge; Thursday, April 7, Ufton Wood; Friday, April 8, Snitterfield.

The North Warwickshire Hounds, *at Twelve.*—Tuesday, April 5, Claverdon; Friday, April 8, Elmdon.

The Worcestershire Hounds, *at a quarter to Eleven.*—Monday, April 4, Woodcote Green; Tuesday, April 5, Flyford Flavell; Thursday, April 7, Hanley Swan; Friday, April 8, Bredon Hill.

The North Staffordshire Hounds, *at half-past Eleven.*—Monday, April 4, Ingestre.

Mr. Meynell Ingram's Hounds, *at Twelve.*—Saturday (this day), New Inn.

BIRTHS.

Boston.—On the 28th ult., at Acock's Green, the wife of Mr. Joseph Boston, of a son.

Dutton.—On the 26th ult., at Woodbine Cottage, Moseley, the wife of George Dutton, of a daughter.

Lloyd.—On the 26th ult., at Tettenhall-road, Wolverhampton, the wife of H. J. Lloyd, of a daughter.

Morris.—On the 25th ult., at the Vicarage, Hampton-in-Arden, the wife of the Rev. T. J. Morris, of a daughter.

Sandys.—On the 28th ult., at the Firs, Derby, the wife of Commander H. S. Sandys, of a daughter.

Utermarck.—On the 22nd ult., at Tamworth, the wife of Geo. Utermarck, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Hindley—Harby.—On the 24th ult., at St. Michael's Church, Lincoln, Mr. John Hindley, of Saxon-street, Lincolon, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Richard Smith Hardy, formerly of Derby.

Harding—Long.—On the 24th ult., at Knutsford, by the Rev. H. Green, M.A., Charles, younger son of W. Harding, Esq., of Harborne Heath, near Birmingham, to Ada Jane, third daughter of Henry Long, Esq., of Woodlands, Knutsford.

Pinson—Jessop.—On the 29th ult., at Snow-hill Congregational Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. W. H. Charlesworth, Mr. Alfred Pinson to Miss Mary Jessop, both of Melbourne-street, Wolverhampton.

DEATHS.

Beardmore.—On the 26th ult., at Wednesfield, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Beardmore, aged 61 years.

Brookes.—On the 25th ult., very suddenly, in the 62nd year of his age, Mr. Samuel Brookes, of Holly Hall, near Dudley.

Caldecott.—On the 25th ult., at the Lodge, Rugby, Anne Catherine, wife of Thomas Caldecott, and daughter of the late Colonel West, R.A., of Woolwich, aged 69.

Gibbins.—On the 24th ult., at his residence, Houndshill, near Stratford-on-Avon, Joseph Gibbins, Esq., formerly of Birmingham, aged 83.

Genders.—On the 27th ult., of disease of the heart, Joseph Laynes Genders, of Sutton Coldfield.

Gadsby.—On the 28th ult., Mr. Edward Gadsby, London-road, Derby, aged 53.

Gawler.—On the 25th ult., at Derby, Maria, relict of Col. George Gawler, K.H., late 52nd Light Infantry, and eldest daughter of the late John Cox, Esq., of Derby, aged 74.

Haines.—On the 25th ult., at Pringland, near Norwich, Mary Matilda, relict of Samuel Haines, Chad House, Edgbaston.

Jones.—On the 26th ult., at the Heath House, Wombourne, Mr. Whitmore Jones, in his 68th year.

Johnson.—On the 28th ult., Lucy, the beloved daughter of John B. Johnson, of Whitmore Reans. Wolverhampton, aged 12 years.

Jackson.—On the 26th ult., at Stanton, near Ashborne, Mr. George Jackson, aged 75.

Keeton.—On the 24th ult., at Edgbaston, Martha Keeton, the beloved wife of the Rev. Richard Page, Incumbent of St. Asaph's, Birmingham.

Smith.—On the 29th ult, Mr. Edward Smith, Victoria Terrace, Macklin-street, Derby, in his 81st year.

Parkes.—On the 27th ult., Hannah, relict of Mr. John Parkes, late of Handsworth, Birmingham, aged 87.

Percy.—On the 24th ult., at Warwick, the Rev. J. W. Percy, for nearly 60 years minister of the Independent Chapel in that town.

Tunnicliffe.—On the 24th ult., at Cresswell Hall, Stafford, Henry Cotton Tunnicliffe, Esq., aged 45.

Thornley.—On the 29th ult., of congestion of the lungs, Helen, wife of Mr. Robert Thornley, of Hall Green.

Wakefield.—On the 25th ult., at Burbury-street, Lozells, Birmingham, of diphtheria, after a few days' illness, John Benjamin, eldest and dearly beloved son of Joseph Henry Wakefield, aged 2 years and eleven months.

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THE ILLUSTRATED
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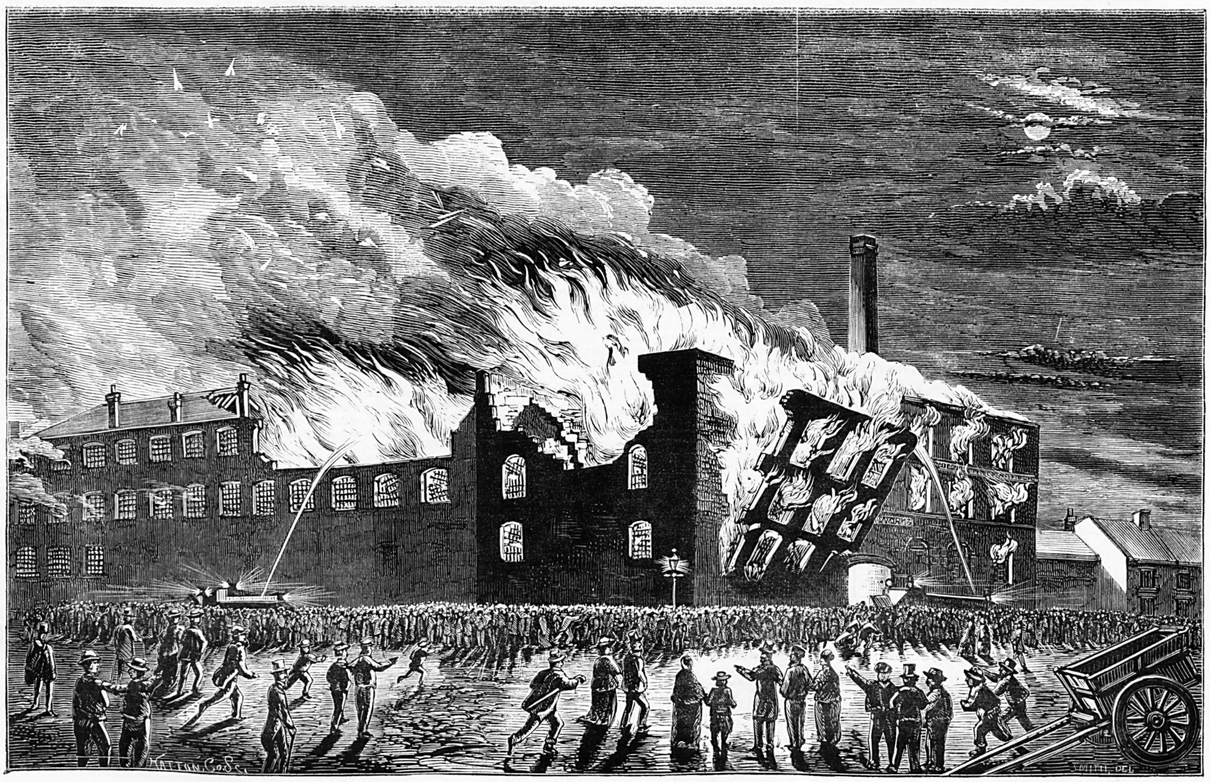
THE "GREAT EASTERN" AND ITS MISSION.

It is quite probable that the "Argos" of poetical antiquity was the "Great Eastern" of its day, and that the golden fleece it bore home under Jason's command touched the imagination of ancient Greece with electric enthusiasm. But what was the ship of that fabulous expedition, and what was its mission, compared with the "Great Eastern" and its work of our day? Let us believe to the letter the legend of Captain Jason and his vessel. Believe, if we can, that it is all the story of an actual fact; that he and his chosen crew really captured the golden fleece and brought it home with them. What did he do with it? What were the threads he spun out of its burnished locks compared with the electric threads our "Great Eastern" reels off across oceans and seas from the great fleece distaffed amidship? — threads that bury themselves in the slimy beds of the mightiest and widest waters; threads that lie cold and still among the skeletons of the great deep, yet come up on either side as veins of life and living thought between dissevered continents. In this sober age of great and practical facts, we cannot do for our grandest achievements or achievers what the ancients did for theirs in their brilliant and fanciful mythology. We have no power of apotheosis. We cannot set our "Great Eastern" asail in the heavens, with its masts and spars pricked out with stars, to circumnavigate the empyrean with the "Argos," Orion, and Hercules and the other splendid celebrities which Oriental imagination raised to lead the grand march of the constellations around the world. With all our power of types and literature, we cannot give such immortality to the names of our heroes of thought and deed as is worn by the names the ancients thus wrote in stars in the heavens. But deeds will live if names do not. They work out a ceaseless influence for good that is better than the unfruitful immortality of mere renown. We want no power of mythological apotheosis for them. We could not afford to raise and throne them on the brightest stars of heaven even if we had the power to do it. We could not spare them from our everyday world of toil and endeavour. We want them here as the available patrimony of one generation to the next.

We hear of a "Church of the Future" and of a "Government of the Future." Now the Future is a rather vague chronological expression. The term conveys no definite idea of distance. The Future thus hoped for and believed in may be ten years or ten centuries beyond the Present. The "Great Eastern" was the Ship of the Future, in this vague and uncertain sense, when it was mounted on the stocks. What kind of future it was launched into when it left them, its builders and owners could not have



THE GREAT FIRE AT MR. DOWLER'S WORKS, ASTON, BIRMINGHAM. *(See page 507.)*

conceived. They had a brilliant future for it; that was clear enough, but it was a future it never reached. Never was a ship launched from British ways into British waters that broke such great hopes. It was pitied, it was reviled, it was deplored without pity. It was almost an unfortunate on the walks of the ocean, with which chaste and modest vessels would not fellowship. Even its parents abandoned her or looked upon her as the unhappy offspring of disappointed hopes. Suspicious and unfortunate accidents, for which she was not to blame, raised a popular prejudice against her, and she came to be regarded as a great folly, a gigantic drone, to fold its wings in the harbour of a thousand flying, busy bees of commerce, there to be looked at by curious men, women, and children for so many pennies a-head, as a wonder.

But the ship thus debased and slandered in reputation has been raised to the highest mission that ever honoured a vessel launched upon the sea. Any vessel of the same burthen could have conveyed Columbus or the Pilgrim Fathers to the New World. But no other ship than the "Great Eastern" could have alone conveyed the electric wire that clasps the New World to the beating heart of the Old so closely that one may feel and read the pulses of the other. What ship was ever launched to such a mission? This was not in the thought of her builders. This was not the future they had planned for her. That had failed to root and branch of their expectations. But Providence made her a future they had not dreamed of when she was cradled on the stocks for the sea. The new necessities of the age made a mighty mission for her. How grand and above the fanciful marches in poetical mythology! Above the celestial voyages of its "Argos" among the constellations! See her walking to and fro across the oceans, north and south, east and west, like a thing of life, and more—more than a thing of life, far more. For at every pulse of her great, throbbing heart, at every step, she leaves beneath her track a living link of life that shall thrill for years with the faculties and senses of mental vitality between the sundered continents.

Who shall be the poet of "The 'Great Eastern' and its Mission?" Longfellow sang of a vessel launched on American stocks in lines that stir the heart of American patriotism:—

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union strong and great!"

The greatest poets of the two worlds may well sing the same and more of the "Great Eastern." Let her sail on to and fro over all the oceans, linking the continents across their vast spaces until, in the faculties of speech, their very lips touch each other. Let her sail on, trailing her iron lines on the Pacific's bed, as liens of life and thought between the Old World and the New at those remoter opposites. Let her sail on, internetting with her shuttle all the islands and sea-divided continents. She is yet but in the middle of her mission. When it is finished, mankind shall give her a better place in the memory of living generations than the Ancients gave to Jason's "Argos."

CUPID IN COURT.

Two Breach of Promise cases, recently tried, have furnished abundant food for scandal-mongers. One was the case in which a house-agent, at Weston-super-Mare, seventy years old, was sued by a widow for breach of contract. The lady had reached the mature age of fifty, and the amorous septuagenarian house-agent fell in love with her after one business visit! He proposed marriage to her, and used very strong language to induce her to consent. Inspired with his romantic attachment, he vowed that "not all the fiends of hell should separate them!" Usually, the hot eagerness of lovers to have the marriage knot tied prevents them from thinking at all about pecuniary matters; least of all does the gentleman, howsoever sordid he may be, ask the lady who is to confer so much honour upon him if she has a certain sum of money per annum. Imagine Claude Melnotte, in the midst of his passionate recital of the beauties, the splendours rather, of Como—of

The Palace lifting to eternal summer—

putting the question to his sweetheart, "Are you worth £40 a year?" Think of Romeo, stopping in the outpourings of his love to Juliet to enquire, "My dear, are you possessed of £40 per annum?" Yet this is what the Weston gentleman did—at first; subsequently he consented to keep his promise, despite the circumstance that the lady's jointure did not attain to the required sum. But he refused to make certain settlements upon the lady of his choice, as he had previously promised to do. The lady of his choice therefore sought the remedy which the law sanctions; and a Somersetshire jury gave her £500 damages—a warning to gay deceivers in general, and aged ones in particular.

The second case was very different to the Weston amour. Mr. Samuel Dixon, Jun., of Saltaire, Shipley, met Miss Emma Hey, of Bradford, at an evening party. To see was, doubtless, with Mr. Samuel Dixon, to love. The spark which the sight of Miss Hey kindled in his bosom evidently did not require the presence of a Mr. Cheggs to fan into a flame. In the rhapsodical language of Julius Cæsar, Miss Hey might have said—"*Veni, vidi, vici!*"

Love's pleasant chains encircled the pliant limbs of young Mr. Samuel, whose reticence, however, was such that he permitted twelve months to elapse ere he ventured to tell the young lady how much he loved her. "They met occasionally for twelve months, but in the summer of 1868 the defendant went with the plaintiff to Keighley." On that occasion Mr. Samuel boldly popped the question, but not in the abrupt way that we have described—Gentility forbid! Mr. Samuel, with a delicacy which might bring sympathetic tears into an Angel's eyes, first enquired if she was engaged; and upon the blushing maiden replying in the negative, Mr. Samuel "asked her if she had any objection to his paying his attentions to her." As the emancipated coloured gentleman, to whom Artemus Ward propounded the query, "Are you not a man and a brother?" answered mysteriously that he would have some gin; so Miss Emma Hey, upon Mr. Samuel cautiously asking her if she was engaged, evaded the question, and said, not that she would take some alcoholic beverage, but that "she had not known him sufficiently." A short time after this the infatuated, but not disheartened, Samuel again put the momentous question, "and told her that if she would not have him he would put an end to the pair of them." This gloomy threat not producing the desired result, Mr. Samuel Dixon had resource to pen, ink, and paper, and the penny post. And this is what he wrote:—

My dear Pet,—Time is rolling on, and bringing the happy Wednesday evening when I shall see your dear pretty face again. * * I must enclose you a few of the old sort, only 45 kisses this time, my ever true love, to you, and hope to have yours in return. Write by return, and quiet an aching heart.

A few of the old sort! O, Samuel, for shame! The young man's brain must have been rather confused about this time; for, with a letter containing an offer to marry her, he sent Miss Hey four hundred millions of kisses! In another letter he said on a certain Wednesday evening he should make his "first show before" her "'dad,' to get his promise to win" her. And he adds, more reasonably, "a couple of kisses for this time." On the 30th of December he proposed to the young lady's parents—on the 31st he wrote as follows:—

My dear little pet, your father has given his consent like a gentleman, and I can really call you my own Emmy. No one must grumble at you now but myself, as I am your future master, and if I have to grumble it will be with a kiss. I must now conclude with half-a-dozen for you.—I remain, your husband, S. Dixon.

It will be seen that precipitancy was one of Mr. Samuel Dixon's failings. "I remain, your husband, S. Dixon." It was affectionate, but (fortunately perhaps for the lady) incorrect. From this time Mr. Samuel was, we should think, in the seventh heaven of happiness. With his betrothed, he probably went to the theatre, to concerts, and on Sundays, like the Village Blacksmith, to church, although, we presume, that they did not "sit among the choir"—more probably they immured themselves in some out-of-the-way corner, where they were *not* "the observed of all observers." Mr. Dixon was facile with his pen; to say he was grammatical would be untrue. On the 2nd of January he wrote the following formal promise to marry:—

I, Samuel Dixon, do promise to make Emily Hey my partner and wife through life if she proves true and honest to me; and, moreover, if she does err from the ways in which a young lady engaged should do my promise will not hold good no further than friendship, that will ever be offered to her by the said Samuel Dixon, jun., cotton spinner, Ashley Mill, Shipley, in the county of York. Written and signed by myself and the said Emma Hey, of 61, Manchester-road, Bradford.

Both parties signed this document. Mr. Samuel doubtless contemplated it with intense satisfaction—probably carried it about with him as a sort of abracadabra which would shield him from all harm. Encouraged by the success of his effusions, young Samuel penned and sent his Emma a document which the learned counsel for the plaintiff described as "a blessing":—

May the blessing of God ever await thee; may the sun of glory shine around thy bed, and may the gate of honour, plenty, and happiness for ever be upon thee; may no sorrow distress thy days; may no grief disturb thy nights; may the pillow of peace kiss thy cheek, and the pleasures of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of years make thee tired of earthly joys, and the curtain of death begins to close round thy last sleep, may the angels of God attend thy bed and prevent the expiring lamp of life from receiving one rude blast to cause its painful extinction; and when it becomes extinct, may guardian angels bear thy soul to heaven and place it before the throne of the Highest, to behold His glory for ever and ever. Amen.

It would be interesting to know Mr. Samuel's source of inspiration, aided by which he compiled this "blessing;" perhaps at his leisure the gentleman will kindly inform us, or, as he would phrase it, in his homely Yorkshire idiom, "give us the tip." Soon after this the defendant indulged in gloomy reflections, and in one of his letters told Miss Hey, "I should feel heart-broken if there should be a parting. Brandy and billiards would be my life then." But the story hastens to a close.

The love-sick swain had besought the young lady to "name the day, the happy day," and, we presume, had promised to "buy the ring." In a most unaccountable manner, however, he failed to keep his word, and the marriage never came off—Mr. Samuel Dixon, after seducing the plaintiff, breaking off the engagement, and refusing to marry her! "He preferred a bachelor's life to the cares and acquisitions of wedlock!" Thereupon the present action was brought, and it being stated that he was a partner with his father in a large business, the jury cast Mr. Samuel Dixon in £750 damages. As the result of the case cannot be aught else than what Mr. Samuel Dixon gloomily hinted at, viz., "a parting," the youthful but ungallant Mr. Samuel will probably keep his threat, and resort for consolation to "brandy and billiards."

CHAPPELL AND CO.'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.

Music, although condemned by some as a frivolous pursuit, must be allowed to offer more numerous pecuniary resources than either of the other sister arts. Followed practically, as a profession, it is perhaps more remunerative than any other branch of skilled industry. The instrumentalist having acquired sufficient knowledge and proficiency to take part in an orchestra, receives higher pay than any skilled artisan, relatively speaking, of similar ability. The soloist, whose mechanical powers have been cultivated with adequate perseverance, derives immediate profit from his labours. A vocalist of moderate efficiency, able to read at sight and sing in tune, easily finds employment in the numerous choral bodies throughout the kingdom. Organists are oftener better paid than many curates. Teachers of music make goodly incomes, while the sums of money amassed by popular singers are proverbially very large. Practical musicians of all grades are generally very sufficiently rewarded for the services they render, and are always in request; but the same good fortune cannot be said invariably to attend those who devote themselves to musical composition, perhaps the least profitable branch of the musical profession.

That music as a trade is lucrative is incontestably proved by the many establishments of the kind now open, all of which present indisputable indications of prosperity. In our larger towns the music shop is a prominent feature in the principal thoroughfare; it is well attended, and constantly being enlarged, never apparently being extensive enough to contain the stock it is necessary to keep on hand to supply the incessant and increasing public demand for music and musical instruments.

The rapid progress of the art during the present century has necessarily tended to promote the development of the music trade in this and every other country, but it is in England alone that large firms exist whose commercial dealings have a decided and important influence upon the art itself.

Music publishing, pianoforte making, concert giving, the sale of music, musical instruments, and opera boxes, on the Continent and elsewhere, form distinct and separate vocations, and are carried on by so many different houses. With us, they are considered as legitimate branches of the same trade, which, being combined, constitute the business of one partnership. True, many firms, such as the principal pianoforte makers, still adhere to their specialty, and do not enter upon any other undertakings. They so far follow the Continental plan—a plan from which hitherto no deviation has been made abroad. In no Continental city, for instance, can an establishment be found such as that which Mr. Harrison conducts with so much ability and enterprise in Birmingham. His trade by Frenchmen, Germans, and Italians would be split up into numerous departments, each of which would be deemed sufficient to monopolise the attention of one master. Of the large London firms carrying on the music trade in all its ramifications Chappell and Co. have long been among those most favourably and widely known. Publishers, and until recently dealers only in every kind of musical instrument, they have now added another branch to their establishment and become Pianoforte manufacturers. Their factory, of which we give an illustration, is a spacious building, four stories high, erected expressly for its present occupants. Outside the works are to be seen a steam engine and boiler, large stacks of timber, timber sheds, the veneer room, and a furnace, by which the factory is heated throughout by steam. All stoves and small fire-places are done away with inside the works, the danger of a conflagration being thereby considerably mitigated. Another praiseworthy precaution is to be found upon entering the ground-floor of the building—the machine-room, where sawing, planing, turning, grooving, rebating, morticing, boring, and other means of converting rough material into shape are carried on. The precaution consists of enclosing in boxes all shafting bands, riggers, &c., when they come above the flooring of the room, thus avoiding any chance of those accidents which so frequently happen to workmen engaged in such duties as are here fulfilled. On the first floor, in a room on one side of the building, the strong frame-work is put together, the sounding boards are prepared, and the instrument is made ready for tuning. Here you can see, as in all the other workshops on the premises, a monster glue-pot, three feet long by two feet six inches wide, containing a seething sea of glue, large and strong enough apparently to stick all the contending opinions in Parliament together. In the third room the piano assumes the appearance of what it is to be, and is ornamented with cabinet work. In the fourth room the action is made and fitted, and is ready for regulating and tuning. Other departments of the factory are appropriated to finishing, polishing, and different processes necessary to the completion of the pianoforte.

The floors of the building are divided into rooms, each 60 feet long by 40 wide, and one entire floor, the fourth, is devoted to the manufacture of the small piano known as Chappell's Pianino, which since its introduction has been pronounced so superior to any of the smaller pianos sent over from the continent. This superiority may be attributed to the exceptional facilities afforded by the factory for seasoning all materials used, as well as to the efficient staff of workmen employed.

How to make a pianoforte is practically shown in this extensive factory, into which it may, without much exaggeration, be said, a tree, some strings, and some ivory are brought and converted as if by magic into a musical instrument. The opening of such premises is a remarkable instance of energy and enterprise on the part of a firm whose trade must already have assumed very large proportions. It proves the vast scope afforded at the present day to whatever concerns the cultivation and progress of music, than which nothing has been more rapid, and, so to speak, enthusiastic.

The first pianoforte seen in this country, says Dr. Rimbault, according to all accounts was made by one Father Wood, an English monk, at Rome, and by him sold to Samuel Crisp, Esq., a gentleman of considerable taste and learning, who sold it again to Fulke Greville, Esq., at the price of one hundred guineas. This instrument became celebrated, and was known to all the *dilletanti* of London as "Mr. Greville's pianoforte."

About the year 1760 many ingenious mechanics left their country and came to England in search of employment as pianoforte makers; this gave the instrument its first impetus. A party of twelve travelled hither in one company and obtained, from that circumstance, the appellation of the "twelve apostles."

In the year 1767 we find the pianoforte introduced on the stage of Covent Garden as a *new instrument*. The performance consisted of the "Beggar's Opera," and took place for the benefit of Miss Brickler, on May 16th, 1767. At the end of Act I. the *beneficiare* is announced to "sing a favourite song from 'Judith,' accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a *new instrument* called Pianoforte."

This was the birth of the pianoforte, and until then harpsichords, and other such instruments, sounded by mechanical plectra instead of hammers, were used. Since that time, improvements have been effected almost as astonishing as the vast strides music itself has made.

A most interesting and authentic history of the pianoforte and the instruments by which it was preceded was published some few years ago by Dr. Rimbault. It is a work well worth perusal, containing as it does innumerable historical facts relating to the subject, ascertained at the cost of much laborious research by the erudite antiquarian.

The Dudley, Oldbury, and Birmingham High Level Railway.—At a meeting of the shareholders for the promotion of this new railway, held at the Bush Hotel, Dudley, on Thursday evening, it was resolved that the scheme for constructing the line should be abandoned.

A Large Lens.—A gigantic lens, the largest as yet produced in this country, has been made by the renowned optician, Ross, and is now in use by Mr. Mayall, of Regent-street. Its advantages are of a rare order; and it will no doubt largely contribute to advance the art of photography. It is an achromatic lens of great photographic power, and will take with startling rapidity portraits of any size, from the smallest miniature up to very nearly life size, with accuracy and due proportion in every part of the picture. The lens is made of glass of the whitest description, and its great size admits so large a volume of light that photographs covering a space of 10 inches by 12 inches may be done, in a well-arranged glass room, in eight seconds—a shortness of exposure evidently of immense value, when it is remembered that expression and naturalness of *pose* are all-important. The lens renders in the photograph all that is seen in the optical image, and this is so truthful in its proportions that the coarseness and exaggeration belonging to large photographs, taken with inferior lenses, are agreeably conspicuous by their absence. In the open-air groups of fifteen to twenty persons, each with a face about the size of a sovereign, and the whole picture 24 inches by 24 inches, can be taken with the short exposure of ten seconds. [It is interesting to know that the glass used for lenses in every country of Europe is manufactured by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham.]—*Art Journal*.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn*, and *Vulcanite*, from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

There has been rain at Jerusalem.

Miss Burdett Coutts is indisposed.

It has been resolved not to appoint any Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr. Bright and Lord Clarendon were absent from the Cabinet Council on Saturday.

The compositors' strike at Vienna has terminated in a compromise.

A heavy fall of snow occurred in London on Saturday morning.

The report that Mr. Bright will return to the House of Commons after Easter is incorrect. It is doubtful whether he will reappear this session.

A document is being extensively signed by Liberal members, urging the Government to deal with the ballot question this session.

The *Northern Echo* states that Sir Roundell Palmer will shortly take his seat on the Woolsack as Lord Chancellor.

The *Globe* states that the Easter vacation will commence after the business of Tuesday, the 12th instant. The House will be adjourned until the following Monday week.

The *Church Review* hears that the Bishop of London intends making "a raid upon all the Ritualist clergy in his diocese—the monitions being now in preparation."

The Bishop of Cashel has met with an accident. A chair he leant on in his bed-room gave way and he fell on the floor. He received a very severe shock, but no physical injury.

Izzet Pasha, late Governor of Jerusalem, has been condemned, for dishonest practices in his government, to three years' exile in Kutahia and to 6,000 ducats damages; and his assistant, Mustapha, to five years' exile and 10,000 ducats damages.

Lady Lopes (the mother of Sir Massey Lopes, M.P. for South Devon, and Mr. H. C. Lopes, M.P. for Launceston) has died at Frome from injuries received from burns. The unfortunate lady was standing by the dining-room fire, when the flames caught her dress, and before assistance could be given she was burnt so seriously that death took place on Saturday.

A Queer Telegram.—"F. H. M." writes: "This morning I received the following telegram:—'Rugs we anything import by wire.'—It being totally incomprehensible to me I called at the office at which it was received, where the clerk (female) persisted that it was perfectly correct. I, however, insisted on a solution of the riddle, and about two hours after I received the answer as under, 'Keep me posted of anything important by wire.'"

Consecration of New Bishops.—On Friday two new bishops were consecrated. The Rev. J. Fraser, Bishop-elect of Manchester, was consecrated in Manchester Cathedral, the Archbishop of York officiating, assisted by the Bishops of the Northern province. The consecration of the Rev. Edward Parry, D.D., new Suffragan-Bishop of Dover, took place in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace. The new bishop is the son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Edward Parry, the well-known Arctic voyager.

Foreign News.—There has been a serious riot at Pavia. Early on the morning of the 24th ult., forty individuals assembled before the barracks, shouting "Long live the Republic! Down with the Monarchy!" and replied to the challenge of the sentinel by firing a revolver. An officer with a company coming up, firing commenced on both sides. The officer was seriously wounded, one sergeant was killed, and four soldiers wounded. Two of the rioters were killed, and the rest dispersed. The city was in a state of surprise and consternation, but was perfectly tranquil. A telegram from the Mayor announces that the inhabitants support the Government in the maintenance of order. The city and province of Bologna are tranquil. The authorities have adopted preventive measures in order to reassure the public. Some few arrests have been made.

Distraining on a Workhouse.—A novel scene occurred at the West Malling Workhouse on Thursday. During the reading of an important communication from the Poor-Law Board, the porter announced that a Mr. Webb desired an interview with the Guardians.

> On entering the Board-room, Mr. Webb very politely informed the Guardians that he was a sheriff's officer, and that he had just placed a man in possession of the house. As may be imagined, the Guardians, who had not the least anticipation of any law proceedings, were a good deal startled, and requested to be informed of the sheriff's demand. A warrant was then produced by the officer, from which it appeared that the amount claimed, £166 11s. 4d., was at the suit of one Graham, and that the sheriff's costs were nearly £10 more. Mr. Webb was requested to retire, and a discussion ensued as to the course to be adopted.

Ultimately, on the advice of the clerk, a cheque for the amount, together with the sheriff's costs, was handed to the officer, and he returned with his man to Maidstone.

Execution of the Aylesbury Murderer.—The execution of William Mobbs, for the murder of a boy, called Newbury, at Linford, took place on Monday morning, within the walls of the Aylesbury prison. The culprit was penitent at the last, and died almost without a struggle. He made a full confession of the murder, stating that he had seen a picture of Baker murdering a little girl at a shop window at Alton, and had since continually dreamed of that tragedy. He also said that while he was sitting by the side of the little boy Newbury a sudden thought came into his head that he should like to kill him, and he could not resist the impulse. He asked the poor little fellow, who was not quite ten years of age, what he thought would be done to him if he should kill him. Newbury said that he would be sure to be hanged; and upon that he caught hold of him, pulled his knife out of his pocket, and stabbed him in the throat, afterwards making more gashes in it. Mobbs, who was not quite twenty years of age, was given to reading much more than is the custom among agricultural labourers, and accounts of murders seem to have been his favourite literature. When apprehended, after committing the murder, a "Life of Abel," translated from the German, was found in his pocket. This book he used to read in his spare time.

Mr. Charles Green, the aëronaut, died at Holloway, on Saturday, in his eighty-fourth year.

Messrs. Inman have still confident hopes of the ultimate safety of the City of Boston.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* believes the Government will at once introduce a bill for the abolition of University tests.

The Legislative Body of the island of Jersey on Friday unanimously passed a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt.

The *Scotsman* says that owing to a pressure of business the Trades Unions Bill will probably not be introduced this session.

Mr. Osborne has given notice of a motion to change the venue in the case of the Waterford petition.

Sir G. Grey will be the chairman of the Royal Commission on extra-regulation prices in the army.

Some very fine Dutch salmon have been sold in Billingsgate since the breaking up of the frost set the rivers of Holland free. One fish weighed 53lb.

At the morning sitting of the House of Lords on Friday, no Bishop being in attendance, the duty of reading prayers devolved upon the Lord Chancellor.

The Home Office has issued an order to the metropolitan coroners, requiring details of all the cases of alleged death from starvation which may come officially under their notice.

The twenty-second report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, issued on Saturday, states that the grants to be made during the current year will amount to a capital value of £300,000.

The drapery establishments of Messrs. Reid and Sons, Clonmel, were completely destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. Twenty assistants were sleeping in the house at the time the fire broke out, but all escaped. The origin of the fire is unknown, and the loss is estimated at £8,000.

Ireland.—On Saturday the police at Ennis removed from the walls the placards of the *Flag of Ireland* and the *Weekly News*. They also entered the newsvendors' shops and destroyed the placards in their possession. Some of these bore the words, "Reign of Terror," "Chains for Ireland," "Gagging the Press," "Who are the Renegades?" An extensive but unsuccessful search for arms was made at Cork on Saturday.

Three Men Poisoned by Accident.—A shocking case of poisoning has occurred at Clonmel. Two men and a woman were drinking together, and one of them proposed to send for a pint of whisky. A bottle was obtained, and the whisky was sent for. Soon afterwards, the three were found lying dead on the floor of the house; and it is believed that they had been poisoned by something contained in the bottle.

Gas Explosion in a Drawing Room.—A singular affair happened on Friday at Penrith. Two female servants of Mr. Stoddart, Lark Hall, on entering the drawing-room in the morning, noticed that there had been a great escape of gas. One of them immediately closed a window and lit a candle. The result was a fearful explosion. The women were instantly enveloped in flames. One has since died. The house is much damaged.

Destruction of a Theatre by Fire.—The Alexandra Theatre in Glasgow has been totally destroyed by fire. The building was of wood, and its destruction was very rapidly accomplished. The loss is estimated at from £5,000 to £6,000, and, in addition, some of the neighbouring buildings are injured. The audience had left an hour before the fire broke out.

Death of the Bishop of Mauritius.—A telegram was received on Saturday, announcing the death by fever, on February 28th, of the Rev. T. G. Hatchard, D.D., Bishop of Mauritius. He was consecrated on February 24th, 1869, and had personally presided over his see only eight months. He leaves a widow and six children and a numerous circle of relatives to lament his loss. His death (says the *Record*) will be keenly felt in his diocese, where his piety, energy, and warm-heartedness had already begun to leave their mark.

The New Senatus Consultum.—On Monday the new Senatus Consultum was presented to the French Senate:—

> It abolishes the constituent power of the Senate, but declares that it shall share with the Emperor and the Corps Législatif the legislative power, including the right to initiate measures—the only reservation being that bills for the taxation of the country must first be voted by the Corps Législatif. It also provides that the number of the senators, not including those senators who hold their seats by right, may be raised to two-thirds of the number of the deputies. The Emperor's nominations are limited to twenty per annum. Article 5 provides that the constitution can be modified only by the people on the proposition of the Emperor.

So much of the Constitution of 1852 and the Senatus Consulta as are inconsistent with these provisions are of course repealed. M. Ollivier, in presenting the measure, appealed to the patriotism of the senators to give effect to the Emperor's liberality.

Bull Fighting in London.—The Spanish bull fights at the Agticultural Hall, London, have been very properly stopped by the authorities. On Monday night, rumours having reached the ears of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, that the rosettes said to be stuck on by some strong adhesive to indicate the stabs which in a great bull-fight would be received by the animals had latterly been affixed by sharp spikes two or three inches in length, leaped over the barriers into the arena, followed by several policemen. Upon the secretary taking possession of the arrows, and indicating to the Spanish troupe that no further performance would be tolerated, yells and execrations filled the hall from hundreds of roughs who were present, and, headed by some Spaniards, a general rush took place to rescue the performers. Many efforts were made to overpower the officers and take from them the arrows which had been seized apparently for evidence, but the officers fought their way gallantly out of the hall. It is reported that proceedings will be taken against the troupe for cruelty. The performances of the evening after this event collapsed, and the occupants of the boxes, many of whom were ladies, made a hasty retreat from the hall.

THE TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

This extraordinary trial was resumed at Tours on Thursday se'nnight. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not particularly interesting. On Friday, the President informed the counsel engaged in the case that he would put before the jury as the result of the trial the question whether the Prince was not justified by provocation in acting as he did. M. Leroux said that he would plead that the Prince had only acted in his legitimate defence. Drs. Tardieu and Pinel were confronted, when a juryman asked Dr. Tardieu if Victor Noir being mortally wounded could hold his hat in his hand while falling. Dr. Tardieu replied affirmatively.—After Maitre Flocquet's speech the sitting was suspended for one hour, and resumed at 3·15.—Maitre Laurier then proceeded to address the court, and spoke in eulogistic terms of Victor Noir. Speaking of the Prince, he said that his career had been blood-stained throughout, and while describing the fatal scene at Auteul, he observed that it might be asked whether it took place in the house of a Bonaparte or of a Borgia.—This caused a great sensation in court, and the President recommended M. Laurier to be moderate in his expressions; but M. Laurier maintained his right of liberty of speech, and said the prisoner's utterly undisciplined manner showed he had been the aggressor at Auteuil.—Maitre Flocquet, counsellor of the Noir family, then resumed the pleading. He sought to prove that the prisoner did not act in legitimate self-defence.—The Prince here appeared greatly excited, and said a few words, but was interrupted by the President.—Maitre Flocquet continued his speech, and called upon the jury to find the prisoner guilty of murder, as the hypothesis of his having received a blow was inadmissible.

On Sunday the court opened at noon. The Prince rose and said the ignoble *Marseillaise* had calumniated him. He said he never committed a murder in Algeria, and never suffered punishment there. His cousin the Emperor was present. From such calumnies they might judge the rest. The verdict of the street, the only one Maitre Laurie recognised, pretended to be that of 200,000 persons, but of these nine-tenths were the simply curious. The Paris population had too much good sense to be led astray. He had told the truth, and nothing but the truth.

There was much applause as the Prince sat down.

The President charged without bias. He agreed with the Procureur that there must have been provocation.

The jury retired at half-past one, and at 2.50 returned, and pronounced a verdict of Acquittal.

In the civil action the Prince was condemned to pay a fine to M. Noir's family of 25,000 francs and the costs. After his discharge, the Prince was accompanied to his hotel by Commandant Ramolina, amid cries of "Vive le Prince!" on all sides. The gendarmes wept and kissed the Prince; a certain number of his friends kissed him also. He was very pale. The marshal and prefect congratulated him on the verdict. The American General Anderson sent a card with his sincere congratulations. The English and American ladies in the town offered flowers to the Princess. There has been great rejoicing at Tours. The jury of the High Court of Justice received 25f. per day for their attendance, instead of 10f., which was formerly the allowance. The decision created great surprise in Paris, and is regarded as a misfortune for the Ministry. Several of the Paris papers report that the Emperor has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte and his family to reside abroad for an indefinite period.

THE BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL.

The Committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival held a meeting on Monday at the Town Hall to make the necessary arrangements for the forthcoming Festival. Mr. W. J. Beale, chairman of the Orchestral Committee, presided, owing to the absence of the Earl of Bradford, who was prevented attending by the illness of a member of his family.

The report of the Orchestral Committee was read by the orchestral steward, Mr. Peyton; it stated that Sir Michael Costa had again kindly consented to conduct the Festival; that the band was nearly complete; and that the rehearsals commenced in the first week of February. We quote the scheme of the performances from the report:—

"As regards the morning performance, it is proposed to open the Festival, as heretofore, with Mendelssohn's 'Elijah;' and the 'Messiah' will, as a matter of course, occupy the Thursday morning. The Wednesday and Friday mornings it is intended to assign to the performance of Sir Michael Costa's latest and most admired work, 'Naaman,' which has not been heard at the Birmingham Festival since its production in 1864; Mr. Benedict's new oratorio 'St. Peter,' and Mozart's 'Requiem.' Of Mr. Benedict's 'St. Peter, a considerable number of the choruses have been already received from the publishers, and have been put in rehearsal by the choir. The entire work will occupy the greater part of a morning, and, with the consent of the composer, it is followed by the Requiem, thus combining in one performance the attraction of novelty with that of the renowned work of Mozart.

"The outline of the performances will be as follows:—

Tuesday Morning......	"Elijah."—Mendelssohn
" Evening......	New Cantata, by J. Francis Barnett, and Miscellaneous Selections
Wednesday Morning ..	"Naaman."—Costa
" Evening ..	Miscellaneous Selections, to include a new instrumental work by Mr. A. S. Sullivan
Thursday Morning....	"Messiah."—Handel
" Evening....	New Cantata, by Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, and a Miscellanous Selection
Friday Morning......	New Oratorio, "St. Peter." by M. Benedict, and Mozart's Requiem
" Evening......	"Sampson."—Handel.

Mr. Barnett's new Cantata is founded upon Moore's "Paradise and the Peri." The work will shortly be put in rehearsal. The subject of Dr. Hiller's new cantata is an Indian poem, and is called "Nala and Damayanti." Some of the leading *artistes* have already signed engagements for the festival.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by the Mayor, and agreed to. The scheme of performances was also agreed to; the vice-presidents nominated; the Council of the Midland Institute asked to grant the use of their theatre for rehearsals; and other formal matters settled. The following were appointed a sub-committee to superintend the advertisements, placards, and other arrangements for giving proper publicity to the Festival, viz.:—Mr. John Jaffray, Mr. T. B. Wright, Dr. Sebastian Evans, Mr. T. Kenrick, and Mr. C. R. Cope.

The Chairman said that the matter of obtaining the patronage of the Queen and the Royal Family had been entrusted, at a former meeting, to the Earl of Bradford, and they took it for granted that his lordship had made the necessary arrangements respecting it, as he had not mentioned anything to the contrary in his letter.

A petition was read from Worcester, asking the Dean and Chapter to decline Lord Dudley's offer of £10,000 towards the restoration of the Cathedral, on condition that the Festivals were discontinued in that edifice.

Mr. Peyton said the Worcester people asked an expression of opinion in their favour from the gentlemen who managed the Birmingham Festivals. He proposed "that this committee, being of opinion that music of a sacred and devotional character may be suitably performed in sacred buildings, and being at the same time desirous of expressing their appreciation of, and sympathy with, the long-continued exertions made by the promoters of the Worcester Festivals in the furtherance of art and in the cause of charity, desires to unite with the memorialists of Worcester and the neighbourhood in respectfully urging upon the Dean and Chapter the arguments embodied in the memorial now presented for consideration." No doubt all the members of the committee were aware of the offer of Lord Dudley. It was necessary they should decide that day whether they would support the memorial or decline to do so. They could not look upon it in any way as an opposition to their Festival, but he thought they should sympathise with those who wished to carry on those Festivals in Worcester as in Hereford, Birmingham, and Gloucester. The offer of Lord Dudley did not apply to the object for which the efforts were made—namely, for the widows and the orphans of the clergy.

Alderman Brinsley did not think such a resolution should emanate from that meeting. It was not called for that purpose, neither had the fact been announced, or they might have had a very much larger attendance, possibly of persons who might have had a strong objection to such a course. He thought Birmingham ought to have nothing to do with Worcester. He should certainly vote against the resolution.

The Chairman seconded the resolution. He could not agree with the views of Alderman Brinsley. They must not shut their eyes to the fact that if the result should be that the Festival could no longer be held at Worcester it would so disorganise the whole arrangements of the Three Choirs that it would be no longer held in Gloucester. It would not end at Worcester, but would go on to Hereford, and would be a serious matter to the organisation of the Festival here, because they mutually helped each other, and so of course they had their fullest sympathy. He should be as sorry to see those Festivals given up as he would to see theirs given up, because he could not help feeling that before Sir Michael Costa was at the head of the Sacred Harmonic Society, or the Birmingham Choral Society existed, the Festivals of the Three Choirs were well known, and were almost the only Festivals of that character in the kingdom. They have been in the face of the public for the last 100 years. If they could not look to a body like the Birmingham Festival Choral Committee to strengthen their hands he did not know where they were to look for sympathy and help. It was a resolution about which there might be some decided opinion, but that it was not a legitimate subject for discussion he could not see at all. He felt very strongly in the matter, and recommended the resolution for adoption.

Mr. Brinsley asked if ever the Festivals in Birmingham had been given up because St. Philip's was not a suitable building to hold them in?

The Chairman said the Festivals had always been held in St. Philip's Church without cessation, but they began to get so much hold of public feeling, and the resources of the Hospital depended on them so materially, that when the Town Hall was built it was decided to adapt it for musical as well as civil purposes.

Mr. Brinsley said there was a cessation for three or five years.

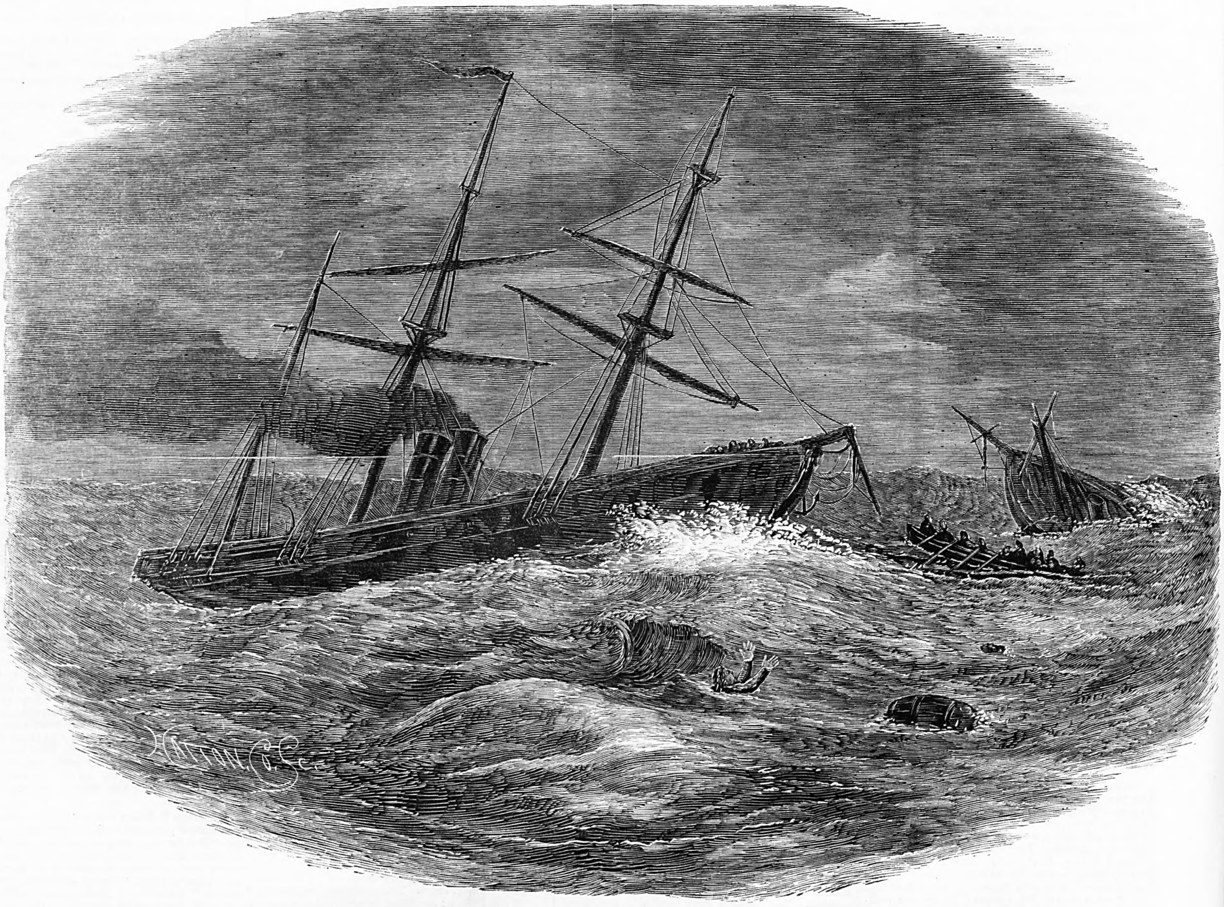
Mr. Hollins said it was because the new building was not ready for them, and not because of any objection being made to their being held in St. Philip's Church

Dr. Evans reminded the meeting that Worcester Cathedral was their cathedral. Birmingham was the largest town in the diocese, so they, at all events, could very justly claim some right in deciding to what use the cathedral should be put. He supported the resolution.

Sir Michael Costa supported the motion. It would be a great pity to do away with the Festivals at Worcester. Earl Dudley wanted to restore the Church, but he had forgotten the charity. If he had been kind enough to give them another Town Hall like Birmingham, then they might have done without the Cathedral, but he did not propose to do this. He had great sympathy with those Festivals. They did good to art, religion, and the profession, and he hoped they would support them.

The resolution was carried unanimously, with the exception of Mr. Brinsley, and signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.



THE COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL BETWEEN THE STEAMERS NORMANDY AND MARY. *(See page 512.)*

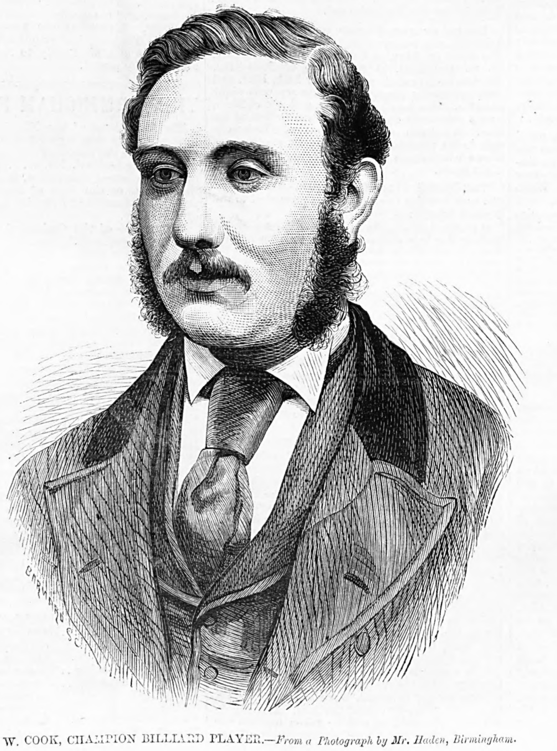
BILLIARDS AT BIRMINGHAM.

A grand billiard match between the Champion and John Roberts, sen., was played on Thursday night, at the Assembly Room of the Masonic Hall, New-street, Birmingham. Between 500 and 600 persons were present. Since February 11, when Cook became the champion of England, the players have met five times, viz., on Wednesday, March 16, at the Horse and Groom, Walworth-road, London, where Cook ratified his previous performance by winning with 245 points in hand; on Monday, March 21, at Cambridge, where Roberts scored a victory by 67 points; on the following night, at King's Lynn, where the champion won by 500; at the Prince Regent, London, on Wednesday night, when Cook was again victorious by 269 points, and on Thursday night, at Birmingham, when Cook won again by 112 points.

After "stringing" for break at twenty-five minutes past seven, which Roberts won, Cook broke the balls, and each player commenced by playing safety, the usual miss in baulk being the result. The champion then made 11, breaking down at a winning hazard. Roberts got possession, and after making a succession of red losers into the right-hand middle pocket, one especially eliciting a round of applause, and several canons, got up to the spot, but after making a couple, he broke down at a third, the break yielding at 45; Cook following on with an all-round 23. Each player missed in turn, the balls breaking badly for them. Roberts then made seventeen *chassepots* in succession, and after fifteen minutes had elapsed he had passed his first century; he then made some beautiful canons and red losers, but in attempting a screw canon he broke down, after obtaining 54. Cook then made a shot for eight, which fairly brought down the house. After some very slow play the game stood: Roberts, 156; Cook, 62. Roberts, by runs of 14, 12, and 29, still forged ahead, Cook meanwhile remaining stationary. Roberts failing to score, Cook, by the aid of two breaks of 29 and 26, brought the score up to 101; the time occupied in obtaining it being thirty-five minutes. The ex-champion got up to the spot and scored seven in succession, failing at the eighth—the score being Roberts 246, Cook 101. The last-mentioned player then made 37 by all-round play; but up to this period he had not played a single break up to anything like his true form, missing, at times, some very easy shots. He looked jaded, and appeared to lack the fire which usually characterises his play. Roberts, who was playing beautifully, potted the red and got the balls in capital position, got 19 in his next break, coming to grief at a long winning hazard, Cook going on with a run of 10 and Roberts 14, leaving a double baulk, when Cook judiciously gave a miss. The scores stood, Roberts 300, Cook 159. Nothing daunted at the gap, the young 'un pulled himself together, and before relinquishing the cue got 55, which consisted of forcing and delicate canons and red losers. Roberts next got 11, again leaving double baulk for Cook to play from, when he gave a miss. Roberts, at this period of the game, backed himself for an even "tenner." His next break was one of 65, some of his long red losers being especially good. Roberts 403, Cook 244. Several runs of smaller value were made, when Cook made another effort to reduce the gap, and made 58—the break comprising a lot of delicately-executed canons, and winning hazards; he eventually failed at a very difficult canon off the cushion. Roberts next in possession, scored 29, when he failed at a red losing hazard. Cook then failed to score at two breaks, while Roberts added 25, the score being—Roberts 512, Cook 327, when an adjournment took place. After half-an-hour's cessation Cook commenced his uphill task, but only added 15, missing a cannon by a hair's breadth, Roberts succeeding with 14. £15 to £5 was laid on Roberts in several places, being 200 points in front. He then got to 565 by a run of 39, Cook making but 10. Roberts 565, Cook 353, the ex-champion laying £3 to £1 he won. His next effort was a beautiful break of 28. Cook, warming to his work, here made his best break up to this time, 126 being the number before giving up possession, and which included 22 spot hazards, the game standing at—Roberts 600, Cooke 481. The excitement at this stage of the game was intense, and the betting veered round to 6 to 4 on the champion, who was playing much better than at the commencement; but then Roberts got in, and not to be denied, went on with a capital 59, finishing by bringing the red ball into baulk, when he gave a miss, Cook following suit. Roberts then got a very useful 36, and the game stood 700 to 533. Slowly but surely reducing the distance, Cook's next break was 42, while Roberts stood still. By the assistance of runs by Roberts of 8, 26 (eight spots), 3 and 8, and 15, and 33, 19, 8 by Cook, and some smaller scores, the game was brought—Roberts 888, Cooke 851, when the champion player got in and never let Roberts have another chance, running out with an incomplete break of 149, including 19 spots; he then lost position, but regained it, and 18 more followed, finishing the game, a few minutes after eleven, with a red loser.

The table, one of Burroughes and Watts's best build, was specially sent down for the occasion, and gave entire satisfaction. It has been purchased by Mr. Scriven, of the Stork Hotel, Birmingham, to whose rooms it will shortly be transferred. The illuminated marking board by the same celebrated firm proved of great service. The general arrangements reflect credit upon Mr. Alfred Reynolds, of the Stork Hotel billiard room, who arranged the match. The game was correctly called by George Riley, Acorn Hotel, Temple-street.

We present our readers with a lifelike portrait of the Champion.



W. COOK, CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER.—*From a Photograph by Mr. Haden, Birmingham.*

JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

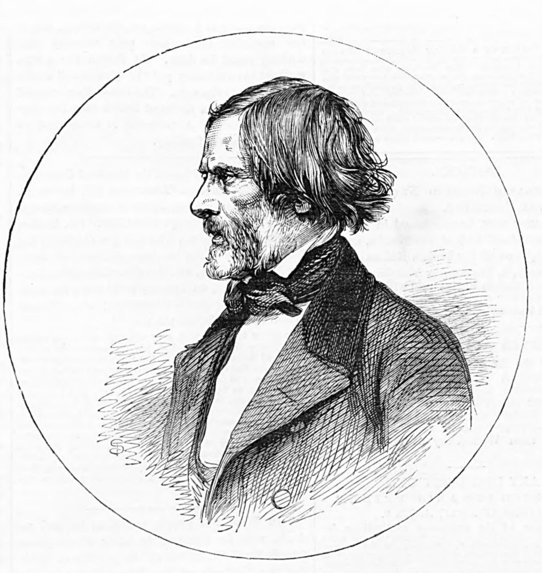
We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a portrait of the late John Gibson, R.A., the eminent sculptor, whose life, though particularly uneventful, is exceedingly interesting.

The subject of our illustration was born in 1791 at Conway, North Wales; his father being a market-gardener in that town, and a not very well-to-do man. They went to reside at Liverpool to sail for America, with a view of bettering their position when circumstances should enable them to do so. Young Gibson, when quite a child (says Mr. Walford, in an excellent memoir of the sculptor), showed an instinctive taste for art, and especially for the pencil; and at an early age was in the habit of drawing on paper the portraits of such domestic animals as he saw around him in the country. He was happily encouraged by his mother in these early efforts, and at Liverpool he added fuel to the artistic flame within him by gazing hour after hour at the prints displayed in the shop-windows of the streets. Ere long he was apprenticed, first to a cabinet-maker and afterwards to a wood-carver, under whom he learned, if not high art, at all events the lesson of attention to details, while he executed such little ornaments as were required in his master's trade. Afterwards, quitting this place, he became apprenticed to a marble-worker.

Some two years later, about 1807, he was relieved from the irksome drudgery of the workshop by the Messrs. Francis, of whom he never ceased to speak to the end of his days as the best and the kindest, as they had been the earliest, of his benefactors. These gentlemen saw in his work traces of powers too high and great to be wasted on laborious details, and recognised a creative faculty which, in their opinion, needed only time and opportunity to reveal itself to the world in all its force. They purchased from his master the remainder of his time; and instead of seeking, likeBarnum, to fill their own pockets by trading in his brains, they gave him every possible encouragement to persevere, and to aim at higher things, and altogether treated him with the greatest consideration. Aided by an introduction from one of the partners, young Gibson was fortunate enough to attract the notice of the late Mr. William Roscoe (the author of the "Life of Lorenzo de Medici," and the panegyrist of Lord Castlereagh), a man of wealth and taste, whose residence in the neighbourhood of Liverpool was a storehouse of works of art, and to it the owner gave the youth free access. The delights of the statuary's yard were heightened in Gibson's eyes by the sacred relics of art which he found in the home of the man of taste, the connoisseur, who could dilate in ardent words on the glories of Greece and Italy—of Phidias and Michael Angelo. Roscoe saw a small figure of Time, modelled in wax by Gibson's hands; and the artistic skill which it betrayed was a sufficient inducement to that gentleman to throw open the doors of his gallery and library to a young man, who, in addition to giving such signs of future excellence, was so modest and amiable in his disposition as Gibson. It was now but a step to Italy, with the glories of which city Roscoe, the art-historian, had filled the young sculptor's mind.

At Mr. Roscoe's house he soon found a circle of admirers, and before long he had gained some fast friends. By their aid he was furnished with a sum sufficient, and more than sufficient, to cover the expenses of a journey to Rome, and a temporary sojourn in that great metropolis of arts. Calling on Flaxman by the way, and armed with his all-powerful introduction, Gibson soon found himself in the presence of Canova, at Rome, who at that time was at the height of his fame. The great sculptor received him with the greatest cordiality, and again the spirit of generosity was evoked in his favour. Canova offered him his purse, and threw open to him the doors of his studio. He declined the purse, but gladly welcomed the privilege of entering the home of the famous sculptor, whose pupil he now became. But within four years from the period of his entering Rome, Gibson had founded a studio for himself, and commenced his imperishable series of marble groups, inspired by classic poets, and on which he may be said to have laboured till his death. He soon made brief work with the misconception and stigma which continental art-critics had created at that time and cast on the British name—denying to Englishmen any capacity for the arts of design. Fame came to him speedily. Canova took the late Duke of Devonshire to see the young English sculptor's first work, "Mars and Cupid," and his group found its way to the famous gallery at Chatsworth. "Psyche and the Zephyrs," the next work from Gibson's chisel, was purchased by the late Sir George Beaumont, another eminent connoisseur. This exquisite group when beheld in snowy, transparent whiteness, was coveted by the Prince Torlonia of Rome and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia—for whom duplicates were made.

Not long before this Thorwaldsen had sculptured his three Graces and his Venus, which many thought to surpass Canova; and Gibson must have seen these works, as well as the noble frieze representing the triumph of Alexander, which Thorwaldsen modelled to decorate the Quirinal on the occasion of Napoleon's entry into Rome—the most extensive work of the kind that has ever been produced in modern art. Gibson seems at first to have struck a middle course, between the somewhat insipid classic affectations of Canova and the dryness of Thorwaldsen; later he came nearer to the antique than either, and this with more freedom and originality in his study of nature, as we see, for example, in his "Hunter," a work that in the opinion of many judges stands as his *chef d'œuvre*. Gibson altered his touch. His forms seemed at once to take firmer hold on the ground, and reflected with greater force and truthfulness the ideal nature which he always sought and worshipped.



THE LATE JOHN GIBSON, R.A.

His next important work, "Hylas and the Nymphs," which was bought by Mr. Vernon, is now in the National Gallery, as part of that gentleman's bequest to the nation. "Aurora," "Venus Venatrice," "Wounded Amazon," "Venus and Cupid," "Narcissus," "Cupid disguised as a Shepherd Boy," are all much the same in style as the two groups of "Hylas and Psyche;" but in 1850 Gibson produced his "Hunter," already mentioned, a nude figure of a Greek holding back his dog in the leash, which was the gem of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was executed for the Earl of Yarborough. According to the art-critic of the *Daily News*, "This figure is one that for its vigour and truth of modelling may be compared with the famous antique gladiator or warrior of Agasias, and yet the pose is not in the least borrowed from the antique, although the style is eminently antique."

During the period—nearly half a century—of his residence at Rome, Gibson produced more works of first-rate excellency than any other man; and he reaped the full reward of his industry both in fame and in money. It would be impossible here to record the names of a tithe of the exquisite sculptures by which he will hereafter be remembered. It may, however, be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that few of them surpass in beauty his two celebrated bas-reliefs, "The Hours leading forth the Horses of the Sun," and "Phaethon driving the Chariot of Phœbus," works which, without flattering the genius of our countryman, may be said to approach as nearly as any creation of modern times to the grand and noble style which marks the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens.

In 1833 he was elected an associate of the Royal Academy, and three years later was made an R.A. He exhibited, however, on very few occasions. Living in the simplest style at Rome, Gibson was honoured both by Roman artists and the highest and best society in the Eternal City. He was the first to adopt the practice of colouring his statues after the style of the Greeks. His "Tinted Venus and Cupid" was one of the chief attractions of the Great Exhibition of 1862.

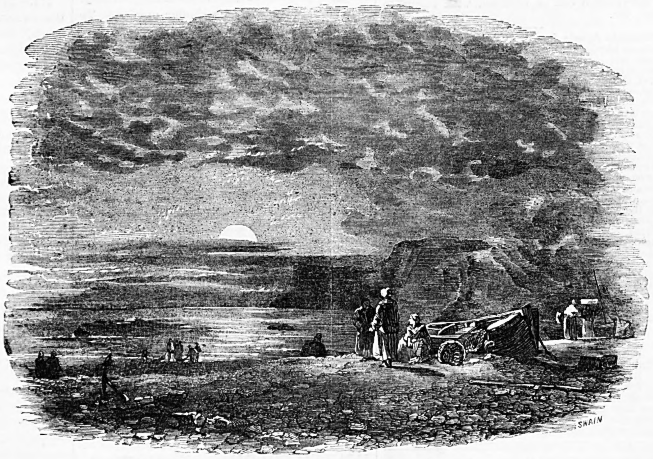
Gibson was not only a sculptor but a draughtsman of the highest order of ability. His power of delineating the human figure, and the facility with which he embodied an idea or any incident that had come across his observation, were wonderful to behold, and astonished and delighted those who enjoyed the privilege of inspecting his portfolio. No matter what the material, paper and crayon, slate and pencil, or a white-washed wall and charcoal, he dashed off with rapidity and truth, with surprising memory after any length of time, an incident that had struck his fancy.

To this talent may in part be attributed his great success in the execution of *bassi relievi*, perhaps the highest branch of the sculptor's art, though least appreciated by the multitude. Of these he has left numerous examples, which are little known, because he made a point of never exhibiting his works except in his own studio. Consequently his critics are generally quite ignorant of what he has effected in art.

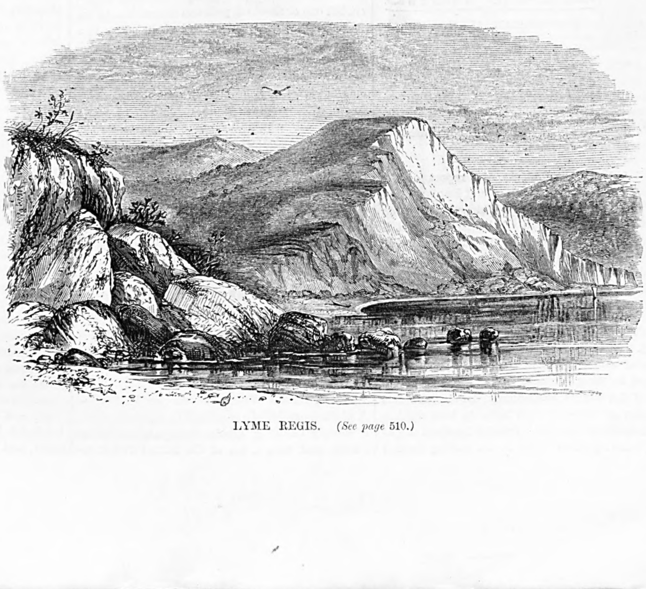
Besides the "Hours and Horses," and the Phaethon," he modelled numerous subjects in bas-relief, both sacred and profane, as well as monumental effigies. Among others the "Cupid and Psyche," the property of Her Majesty, and "Christ Blessing little Children," in the possession of his friend and patron, Mr. Sandbach.

The "Youthful Bacchus" was produced in 1857-58. It is a work of great beauty, and one which, to the misfortune of this country, has never left his studio at Rome. Since then he had modelled "Pandora," the "Nymph and Cupid" (exhibited in 1862), "Hebe," a group of "A Wounded Warrior and Female" (not yet come to England), "Psyche about to descend into the Infernal Regions," "A Dancing Nymph," after the celebrated dancer Cerito, of whose attitudes Gibson made many beautiful studies, and "Theseus Chastising a Robber"—the work upon which he was occupied when he died.

He died on the 27th of January, 1866, at Rome, where he lies buried in the Protestant cemetery.



FISHING BY MOONLIGHT NEAR PORTLAND. (*See page* 510.)



LYME REGIS. (*See page* 510.)

Spain has concluded a commercial treaty with Austria.

Stepping through a Window!—On Friday morning, at a draper's, in Liverpool, a gentleman was leaving the premises, but instead of taking egress by the doorway, he inadvertently stepped into one of the windows, which was empty at the time, for the purpose of being redressed, and before any of the astonished salesmen could interfere, the unlucky visitor had made his way into the street, through a very large, thick, plate-glass window. Fortunately the only injury he received was a cut on the left cheek.

Railway Brakes.—In a recent number of the American *Engineering and Mining Journal* we find the following comments on English railway brakes, which we think will amuse some of our locomotive superintendents who are using good continuous brakes. Our contemporary says: "The attainment of high speeds on modern railroads lends more and more importance to the question how trains are to be stopped against the frightful momentum they acquire. In England the methods adopted are quite clumsy. The engineer shuts off steam nearly a mile before arriving at a station; and the average distance within which a passenger train is brought to rest is 2500 ft. In this country, under the same conditions, the distance is only about 1800 ft. If all the brakemen are at their posts, and simultaneously apply the brakes, it is possible to stop an American passenger train in 600 or 800 ft. as a minimum. But in cases requiring instant action, too much time is lost by brakemen in getting to the brakes, taking up the slack of the chain, and operating one brake after another. An average loss of thirty seconds in this way would make a loss of a quarter mile in stopping a fast train."

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BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS, 43, *NEW STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [677

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
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MR. GABRIEL,
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Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
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Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [134

SALLY IN OUR ALLEY, by R. F. HARVEY, for Piano. "An old melody treated admirably. This piece cannot fail to be much liked."—*Standard.* Sent for 18 stamps.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

ONLY. Song. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL.—This celebrated song is published in C for contralto, in E flat for tenor or soprano, and for piano by Brinley Richards. Sent for 24 stamps each.—Duff and Stewart, 147, Oxford Street.

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Watch your chances one by one,
To score a point be always ready,
Yet be careful ere you run.
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POPULAR SONG.—CROQUET.—Editions for Ladies and Gentlemen, both Illustrated. Chorus—
Then it's croquet, croquet, a jolly game to play;
At croquet, croquet, we pass time away;
In garden or on green, there never yet has been
Such an awful jolly game as croquet.
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BEETHOVEN (The BEAUTIES of).—A Selection of Choice Movements from his nine grand Symphonies, arranged for the Pianoforte by W. H. CALLCOTT. Bound in 1 vol., cloth gilt, 10s. 6d., free by post for 8s.

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Surgeon Dentist, of 17, Bennett's Hill, has invented the method of fixing Artificial Teeth, by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible, except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without THE SLIGHTEST PAIN, or removal of stumps. Detection impossible. ARTICULATION, MASTICATION, and COMFORT guaranteed. Teeth from 5s. Sets from £5. Mr. Parker attends daily.

17, *BENNETT'S HILL* (*First door from New Street*). [654

NOTICE.

BROWN and POLSON were the first to adopt the name Corn Flour, and they are greatly interested in maintaining its reputation, which is liable to be discredited by the unwarrantable appropriation of the name to articles of a different character.

The Public, it is hoped, will discriminate between cheap inferior qualities bearing a false name and
BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

NOTICE.
TO NEWS AGENTS, PICTURE DEALERS, AND THE PUBLIC.

MESSRS. HATTON & CO. are the Sole Publishers of "THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE," Printed in Colours from the original Picture by J. J. HILL.

Illustrated Midland News Offices, 108, *New-street, Birmingham.*

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

ART DISTRIBUTION.
"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."
SATURDAY NEXT, APRIL 9.

In consequence of the numerous applications for specimen copies of the Picture to be published with our paper of April 9th, and in order to facilitate an early distribution, we beg to inform Newsagents, and the Trade generally, that the Pictures may now be procured direct from the Office, 108, New-street, Birmingham, in advance of the April number, *on prepayment.*

On receipt of cheque, or P.O.O., the Publisher will at once send off any number of Pictures required by the Trade, and he will despatch on April 9 the same number of papers. But in all cases of advance copies, payment must also be made in advance.

The number for April 9 will contain several Fine Art Illustrations, and a Ballad accompaniment to the "Fisherman's Pride," by Edward Capern.

⁂ It is hoped that these special arrangements for the convenience of the Trade will induce sufficiently early orders to enable the Publisher to keep the supply of "The Fisherman's Pride" in advance of the demand.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

On April 9, *Special Advertisements* ordered for that date only will be charged 1s. per line. These terms will not affect contracts entered into prior to April 9, nor ordinary advertisements. The circulation of this Number is expected to exceed 30,000 copies.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS are being appointed in every town in the kingdom. Terms, and full particulars, may be learnt on application at the Office, 108, New Street, Birmingham.

P. O. Orders to be made payable to the Publishers. Cheques to be crossed Birmingham and Midland Bank.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line up to 25 lines; from 25 up to 50 lines, 9d. per line; after 50, 1s. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."—A few copies of this work have been circulated in Nottingham and Derby apart from our distribution. These stray copies, some 200 in all, have been stolen from the London warehouse where they had been stored: the proprietors of the "Illustrated Midland News" are the only publishers of this fine work in colour printing.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, APRIL 2, 1870.

MR. BRIGHT is recovering from his late severe attack of illness, but it is unlikely that the right hon. gentleman will appear in his place in Parliament this session. Mr. Bright has to deplore the loss of two of his nephews; they were brothers, and have both died of yellow fever at Jamaica.

WE are glad to find, from a report of the Quarterly Meeting of the North of England Iron Trade, which was held at Middlesborough, on Tuesday, that the tone of the iron market is firmer, and that the depression which has lately prevailed has been removed. In the manufactured iron trade there is very little change; the position of the pig iron trade is considered to be very favourable.

"STRIKES" are still uppermost in the public mind. At Creuzot there is a promise of a better state of affairs shortly; the workmen have returned to their furnaces and shops, and only a few of the miners remain out. In the Midlands it seems as though we are never to hear the last of these trade disputes. Several hundred work-people are again on strike in the nailing district of Old Hill. The questions at issue were to have been discussed at a meeting of the nailers, but so few attended (and those only women) that nothing could be done. At Bolton the cotton workers have actually put the question of strike or no strike to the vote. The non-strikers carried their point, and a strike of 10,000 men has thus been prevented. A turn-out is threatened at Monkwearmouth Colliery.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons has the Government Tramways Bill before it. As a matter of course, there is considerable opposition by the Railways to the Bill. Mr. Coates, Parliamentary Agent, who had gone through the Bill on behalf of the London and North Western, the North London, and the Great Northern Railway Companies, on Tuesday laid before the committee some proposed alterations; which he had placed in four classes, viz.:—

In order to substitute a provisional order, as under the Piers and Harbour Act, for the certificate of the Board of Trade provided in the bill; to have proceedings under the bill defined beforehand instead of afterwards; to give due publicity to all persons interested of proceedings to be taken under the Act; and to give a right of appeal from the Board of Trade to Parliament. The witness detailed the amendments he had made in the bill to accomplish the above objects; and concluded by saying, in reply to questions by the committee, that he was in favour of tramways being made by the local authorities and leased for working to one or more parties, who would pay rent for the use of the rails, and so the tramways would be a source of profit to the ratepayers.

THE Worcester people ought to be and no doubt will be thankful to their Birmingham friends for their defence of the practice of holding the Festivals of the Three Choirs in the Cathedrals of the respective Dioceses. At the Birmingham Festival Committee meeting on Monday the subject was discussed; a memorial to the Dean and Chapter of Worcester having been sent over from the ancient Cathedral city with a request for assistance in the matter of Lord Dudley's offer to the Cathedral dignitaries. The desire of the Vigornians that the Festival should continue to be held in the Cathedrals was unanimously approved of by the Birmingham Committee, and by Sir Michael Costa, whose remarks will be found elsewhere. The only oppositionist was Alderman Brinsley.

A CRITICAL metropolitan contemporary is of opinion that Londoners are too apt to under-estimate the progress of musical art in the provinces. We have always been of a similar opinion. To those who sneer at provincial music we refer the outline programme of the Birmingham Musical Festival, which we print in this week's paper. Whilst the works of the grandest old masters are properly retained, the scheme contains four new works by four of the best of modern composers. The veteran Dr. Ferdinand Hiller, for the first time in his life, will compose and conduct a new secular cantata, the subject of which is taken from an Indian poem. Mr. J. F. Barnett, who has become famous for his setting of the "Ancient Mariner," is writing a cantata founded on Moore's poem "Paradise and the Peri." Mr. Arthur Sullivan, whose "Prodigal Son" was so successful last year at the Worcester Festival, will contribute "a new instrumental work." And Mr. Benedict has in hand a new oratorio called "St. Peter." This is surely novelty enough. Were every Provincial Musical Festival as well supplied with new works, there would be nothing for the critics to carp at. Our readers will doubtless share our gratification that Sir Michael Costa has again consented to conduct the Festival.

BIRMINGHAM WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

In our "random" mention generally of artists who contributed to the Spring Exhibition we included one or more oil painters whose works we find on the walls at our second visit. This is a grave mistake on the part of the committee which we hope to see remedied next season. It is no answer that the oil paintings exhibited are by eminent artists; it is in every way objectionable to admit oil paintings at an exhibition of water colours; the artists themselves ought to be the first to acknowledge this, and should act accordingly: if they have not strength of mind or magnanimity enough to be content with the Autumn Exhibition the committee ought to know how to do their duty.

No. 65.—TAMWORTH—EARLY MORNING. By S. H. Baker.—A work full of poetry and sentiment, evidently true to nature, and admirable in conception, composition, and colour. The first reflections and shadows of the dawn are tenderly and delicately blended. The picture is a poem.

68.—HIGH MASS, CHANCEL OF THE CHURCH OF ST. GOMAR, LIERRE, BELGIUM. Louis Hague.—A beautiful example of this well-known and deservedly-famous artist.

74.—A BEECH WOOD. Constance Phillott.—A picturesque bit of a woodland bank, overlooking a shingly babbling brook, highly successful in colour, and with a bit of the Birket Foster inspiration underlying the whole work. A very creditable production.

76.—A MOUNTAIN TORRENT, NORTH WALES. J. W. Whittaker.—A fine picture, full of atmosphere, and with real water rushing over real rocks.

85.—STRATFORD-ON-AVON CHURCH. Allen E. Everett.—Careful, honest, legitimate work; a truthful representation of the famous church in which lie the bones of Shakespeare.

87.—FISHING BOATS IN THE LAGUNE, VENICE. W. W. Deane.—A meritorious work. The reflection of the sails in the water is admirable.

88.—BOTTLE TIT'S NEST. The late W. Hunt. —This is one of the pictures borrowed from the gallery of Mr. Joseph Gillott. It is an exquisite specimen of the artist who has left us such a lasting legacy of this kind of work. We strongly recommend students of still life to take especial note of this little picture.

93.—HONFLEUR. J. Burgess.—Here is a clever, conscientious artist, who paints evidently for himself as well as the dealer; here is a man who lets the bent of his genius have its own way. We do not know if Mr. Burgess is a popular artist, but we should imagine that he does not hold a very high position with the general public; his landscapes are too severely artistic to be popular, we should say. Honfleur is a class of picture that appeals to the sympathies of an artist, and not merely to a visitor who walks round the exhibition and is caught by colour and pretty work; it is a really artistic sketch, full of nature, and with the impress of a master-hand throughout.

101.—THE COTTAGE DOOR. Charles W. Radclyffe.—Something in the Burgess manner; a pretty roadside picture, evidently no fancy sketch; in excellent drawing, harmonious and even in tone.

110.—CANAL SCENE. George Fripp.—A fine work; the property of Mr. A. S. Field.

113.—THE ORPHAN. Walter Goodall.—Our business as art journalists is more with the struggling artist, who exhibits new works, and with the public which may expect from us some indication of what is new at the Spring Exhibition. We shall therefore content ourselves with a line *en passant* upon the works of art that are lent. The "Orphan" is from the gallery of Mr. Timmins, and is valuable in itself as an admirable work, apart from the name that is attached to it.

114.—STUDY OF SEA AND WRECK OFF BUDE, CORNWALL. E. Hayes.—A sketch of lovely beach, the hull of a vessel breaking up in the foreground, a rolling misty sea, with sea gulls in the distance; Mr. Hayes has been eminently successful in his marine study. The blending of sea and sky in a sort of hazy light, and the clear bit of yellow beach, are features of especial merit.

122.—Guido Bach.

O memory! fond memory!
When all things change we fly to thee.
We bid thee bring us back the years,
The thoughts, the friends, we loved so well;
E'en our sorrow time endears,
Breathe upon us thy magic spell.

This work is the property of Mr. J. H. Nettlefold, but it is a recent production, and as a figure subject it is certainly the gem of the Exhibition. An old man, of rare dignified presence, in the picturesque garb of poverty, with his daughter, a lovely girl, nestling by his side. As portraits (and any painter may envy Guido Bach his models) the two figures are finished, perfect, studies; the flesh tints, the lines in the old man's face, the contrast between youth and age, the full bright eyes of the girl, and the weary desponding gaze of the father, indicate the hand and treatment of a master, no less than an example of the highest art in the interpretation of the verse which the artist gives as his title. The resigned yet sorrowful expression in the old man's face touchingly tells the story of his thoughts. His mind wanders back to early days, to days of prosperity when he had home and friends, and before he lost that trusting, confiding, loving wife, who is the mother of the child by his side. There is a quiet religious happiness almost in his remembrance of these days—the sad pleasure of an old man's memory. "E'en our sorrow time endears." The child, in her beggar's hood, is a rare type of beauty. The pathetic look in her dark eyes will appeal to the dullest sympathies; yet there is a lingering touch of hope in the young girl's gloom. Youth will be hopeful, however sad its brief recollection. Nothing can shut out the glints of sunshine that *will* stream in from the mystic future. Guido Bach has caught the true inspiration in both his figures. We predict for the work a wide and lasting popularity, as the production of a man of genius; it stands out upon the local academy walls, a picture that will live in the remembrance of hundreds of visitors, to be unconsciously recalled "many a time and oft" in connection with some sad poetic story. The old man would make an excellent illustration for Blanchard Jerrold's new work "The Christian Vagabond."

128.—THE HAUNT OF THE WILD DUCKS. Frederick Tayler. A fine work by this famous artist, and the property of Mr. R. L. Chance.

130.—BIANCA. H. Fanner. A pretty, sketchy study, delicate in manipulation, admirable in drawing, and effective in colour, possessing some o the higher qualities of the water-colour artist.

131.—VENICE. J. Holland. A work of the highest merit, the property of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain; but as we have said before, our more immediate business is with new works. It ought to be encouraging to our local artists and to the committee to see how wonderfully well the new subjects stand the test of being hung with pictures by the best masters.

132.—CORNFIELD. Charles W. Radclyffe. This artist works direct from nature, and by dint of much studying in her varied haunts, he has caught some of the true spirit which rewards the patient student. The Cornfield is a quiet, modest bit of work, particulaıly to be commended for its tone and colour.

136.—THE ANCESTOR. G. G. Kilburne. A young and handsome mother is showing her infant child an old picture—one of those stern portraits which adorn the galleries of persons of "gentle blood." There is nothing in the idea beyond the portrayal of a little domestic incident, in which the innocent look of the child may be taken as a quiet bit of satire on the claims of long descent. The details of the work are carefully and artistically put in, and the picture is highly meritorious in every respect.

GREAT FIRE AT BIRMINGHAM.

In a previous Number of this journal we briefly reported the destructive fire on the 16th ult. at the works of Mr. G. Dowler, candle-stick, wax vesta, and vesta-box maker, and general brass founder, Plume-street, Long-acre, Aston, Birmingham. This week we give an illustration of the scene.

The fire was discovered shortly before nine o'clock in the evening by the watchman, who gave the alarm immediately. When the Amalgamated Fire Brigade, under Captain Tiviotdale's superintendence, reached Aston, the fire had assumed an alarming extent. The front portion of the manufactory was all in flames. Before the engines arrived, thousands of people had flocked to the spot to witness the fire. One engine was placed in the yard, and plenty of willing hands were ready to assist. Some firemen were stationed in the yard, and by means of the hose threw the water on to the building, whilst others did the same from the outside of the manufactory. The spectators were frequently alarmed as the water hissed against the almost red-hot walls, by the crackling and falling of the large timber beams of the floors, and the falling of machinery. In spite of the praiseworthy efforts of the firemen and others, the fire spread from the packing room to the percussion cap shops, and in a short time the place was almost burnt to the ground. At about ten o'clock a portion of the wall at the junction of the percussion cap shops and the warehouses fell with a tremendous crash to the ground. This was followed by a larger portion of some tons weight falling in front, the *débris* being scattered all over the street; whilst large burning piles of wood were falling down inside. The remaining portion of the front wall looked dangerous also. At about twelve o'clock the fire was got considerably under, and by this time the crowd of spectators had dispersed. The fire is supposed to have originated in the packing-room—how, is not known. The damage is estimated at about £20,000.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

MR. BARRY SULLIVAN AT BIRMINGHAM.—Since our last notice of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, Mr. Barry Sullivan, whom the *Times* has justly called "the leading tragedian of the day," has appeared in "The Lady of Lyons," "Richard the Third," "The Stranger," &c., supported by Miss Desborough and the company. Mr. Sullivan pleased us as much in these pieces as he did in "Hamlet," which we noticed at length last week; and we do not hesitate to place him amongst the best of legitimate actors of the century. Last night (Friday) he was to take his benefit, in "Hamlet," and this night (Saturday) he makes his last appearance.

"UNCLE DICK'S DARLING" AT BIRMINGHAM.—The lovers of genuine domestic drama and of pure acting will be glad to learn that Mr. J. L. Toole will appear at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Birmingham, for two nights only, on April 11 and 12. He will then introduce Mr. H. J. Byron's "Uncle Dick's Darling" to a Birmingham audience. The drama is one of its author's most successful productions, and Mr. Toole's representation of *Uncle Dick* is a performance which, for mingled humour and pathos, for genuine good-heartedness, nobleness of character, and depth of love, equals his greatest achievement, *Caleb Plummer*. On this occasion he will be supported by Mr. Henry Irving, who will also sustain his original character in the drama.

THE SCOTCH DIORAMA.—This entertainment, at the Exchange Rooms, Birmingham, continues to be patronised by immense and enthusiastic audiences. Two hours' more genuine amusement could not be found in the Midlands.

HENGLER'S CIRCUS.—The performances of Mr. Hengler's company at Curzon Hall, Birmingham, have been very largely attended this week. The newest attraction is Mr. J. Hengler, who is unexcelled as a rope-dancer. Miss Jenny Louise Hengler's ladylike performances have been received with great and deserved applause.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The test ballot at Bristol is said to have cost about £1,500.

General Grey, the Queen's secretary, is dangerously ill.

NEW POSTAL ORDER.—Twopence must be paid in future on each newspaper not exceeding four ounces in weight intended to be sent to Canada viâ the United States.

The Brighton *Daily News* states that Mr. Bright's health has very much improved since his arrival at Brighton. He takes carriage exercise almost every day and walks as much as he is able.

The *Daily Telegraph* characterizes the addresses of Messrs. Knight and Newdegate in the House of Commons on Monday night as "two of the most irrelevant speeches ever addressed to an assembly of business men."

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Wenman Aubrey Wykeham, eldest son of Mr. Aubrey Wykeham, of Chrimor, Oxon, and Miss Jane Grey, third daughter of Admiral the Hon. George Grey, and granddaughter of the distinguished statesman.

We regret to hear that three pupils of Marlborough College have died from scarlatina. Altogether about sixty of the boys have been attacked. The epidemic is entirely confined to the college, not a single case existing in any other part of the town.

BRISTOL ELECTION.—The nomination of candidates for the representation of Bristol, where a vacancy had been caused by the death of Mr. Berkeley, was on Saturday. The polling on Monday resulted in the election of Mr. Robinson by a majority of 765 votes according to the Liberal return. The Conservative polling was a great improvement on that for Mr. Miles at the general election, when Mr. Samuel Morley had a majority of 2,032. In the borough the test ballot is believed to have saved the Liberal interest. Messrs. Hodgeon and Ogden worked hard to secure Mr. Robinson's return.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—Thomas Hill, a collier, was killed on Saturday, at the Whitehall Colliery (Mr. J. Kendrick's), West Bromwich. He was ascending an engine pit shaft, when the chain suddenly broke, and he was precipitated down the pit. Some of his fellow workmen heard him cry out, as he fell, "Oh, Lord, save me!" Search was made for him, but it proved unavailing until about five o'clock on the following morning, when he was found in one of the stays quite dead. The body was fearfully crushed and cut, and it was apparent that death must have been almost instantaneous. A portion of the machinery of the pit was damaged.

WORCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—We have already stated, that this show is to be held at Kidderminster. As the Worcester committee did not approve of the land on which the local committee proposed that the above show should be held, a deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Kidderminster, (Mr. W. Cowen), Mr. J. Brinton, and Mr. Page, has since waited upon Mr. Goodwin, on the subject, soliciting him to grant the use of some land near his residence for the purpose. It is thought that Mr. Goodwin will not withhold his consent, provided certain conditions are agreed to by the local committee acting in the matter.

BILSTON AND THE FREE LIBRARIES ACT.—The subject of a Free Library for Bilston is being agitated. Mr. S. Gossling recently lectured on the Free Libraries Act. He said books had now become necessaries of life, and the Free Library question was one of the various modes that had been adopted for the supply of these necessaries of life. A free library was intended to provide for all classes of persons the free use of a great variety of books in their own houses, and access to newspapers, &c., in a public reading room. He then proceeded to explain in detail the provisions of the Free Libraries Act, remarking that if the ratepayers decided on adopting the Act, the expenses could not exceed a rate of one penny in the pound.

SHOCKING DEATH AT GREAT BRIDGE.—A chain maker, named Joseph Andrews, of Cradley, has met with his death under the following circumstances: Late on Saturday night, he was drinking at a beerhouse in Great Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Muntz's works. He left there shortly after the time stated, evidently the worse for beer. Nothing more was seen or heard of him until daylight, on Sunday morning, when a youth, named Thomas Elwell, found him lying dead upon a cinder mound, near to the works, not far from the beerhouse he had visited. There were frightful burns on his face and body, and it was conjectured that he had fallen by some means upon the mound, while the cinders were hot. There were also appearances of disorder where he lay, as if he had made some effort to drag himself away.

MIDLAND SCHEMES BEFORE PARLIAMENT.—The Wolverhampton and Walsall Railway Bill passed unopposed before the House of Commons Committee on Monday. The Dudley, Oldbury, and Birmingham High Level Railway Bill has been abandoned. The Hales Owen and Bromsgrove Railway Bill was before a Committee of the House of Lords (Lord Halifax in the chair) on Monday. The Company was represented by Mr. Gates; and the petitioners against the bill (the British Iron Company and Miss Haden) were represented by Mr. Cripps, Q.C., Mr. Round, Q.C., and Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Gates said the bill was brought into Parliament for the purpose of abandoning a portion of the company's line, which had been authorised in 1866; and to extend the completion of railways authorised by the Acts of 1865 and 1866. The British Iron Company had petitioned against the bill, but their opposition had been withdrawn, on an arrangement to continue the line up to their works, abandoning the part beyond which was originally intended to lead to coal pits which were expected to yield coal, but had not done so. The extension of time wanted for the completion of the other lines was three years. At that time the lines would be in working order. It was also asked that the capital be diminished in accordance with the works abandoned.

At this point an arrangement was come to with Miss Haden's counsel; and Mr. Cripps, Q.C., announced that after the arrangement with the British Iron Company, Miss Haden felt she could no longer continue the opposition. The Committee at once passed the bill.

Lord Dudley bought at the San Donato sale in Paris the Rohan service of Sèvres for £10,200!

On Saturday morning Mr. Bidhead, collector of rates, Stroud, was killed by the explosion of a gun which he was cleaning.

Mr. F. Harrod has been appointed organist to St. Paul's Church, Birmingham, in place of Mr. J. Pearce, resigned.

The Earl and Countess of Beauchamp have left Belgrave-square for Madresfield Court, Worcestershire.

THE PEW QUESTION AT LEAMINGTON.—On Monday the committee appointed by Mr. Pepys for making the allotment of pews in Leamington Parish Church presented their report. They recommend that the inhabitants who already have seats should retain them in proportion to the actual wants of themselves and families, and that those who have been displaced by the removal of the galleries should next be accommodated according to their needs. They recommend also that one-third of the sittings should be free.

THE KAOLIN COMPANY.—A modest venture is addressed to investors in our advertising columns for the purpose of working extensive deposits of china-clay, china-stone, and Felspar, lately discovered in an entirely new district of Cornwall, from similar products about St. Austell. Large fortunes have been made, and there appears no doubt that the Kaolin Company, who only require five shillings a share to open out their works, will be equally successful, as they possess amongst the residuum of the clay washings a most valuable commodity called felspar, which in the other district where the clay is obtained from yields nothing of any commercial value.

"THE FISHERMAN'S PRIDE."—The *Birmingham Daily Post* says of this picture: "We have been favoured with an impression of the coloured pictorial supplement which will be issued with the *Illustrated Midland News*, on April the 9th, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to its merits, both as an investment and a work of art. It is a large chromo-lithograph, measuring about 20 inches by 15 inches, of Mr. J. J. Hill's admired picture, "The Fisherman's Pride," representing a young and comely dark-haired fishwife supporting her child—a pretty flaxen-haired, bare-footed boy—on a projecting beam of his father's boat. The child is nestling coyly against his mother's cheek, as if shrinking from observation, but the young matron confronts the spectator with a frank look, in which maternal tenderness and maternal pride are charmingly blended. The group is thrown up in brilliant relief against a light background of sunny sky and blue sea, and the accessories of tackle and basket serve at once to enrich the composition and point its significance. As a piece of chromo-work, the picture is unexceptionable, the colours being as pure and brilliant as they are skilfully graduated. It would be cheap at many times the price of the number."

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW.—The selection of a town in which to hold the 1871 meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society remains an open question. Wolverhampton is bidding hard for the honour. On Friday, the Mayor of Wolverhampton went to London and presented at the offices of the Royal Agricultural Society the formal invitation for the holding of the society's show in Wolverhampton next year. The Mayor took with him certain plans of the borough, showing the railway and canal accommodation for the transit of cattle, and other exhibits; a plan of the Race-course, on which it is proposed that the show shall be held, and a plan of the land at Snow Hill Farm, on the Stafford Road, which has been selected by the local committee for the trial of steam implements, &c. His worship was empowered to offer the council of the society a sum of £2,000, to be paid down, in addition to guaranteeing, on behalf of the town, the provision of the pens, shedding, and all other necessary accommodation which might be required for the holding of the Show. The decision of the society, as to which town or county they will select, will not probably be known until next month.

THE BIRMINGHAM HOSPITALS.—On Friday, at the usual weekly meeting of the Board of the General Hospital, Colonel Ratcliff in the chair, payment of a legacy of £100 was reported under the will of the late Mr. Robert Smith, of Edgbaston (duty free), and votes of thanks were passed to the executors for their prompt payment of the amount. A congregational collection of £14 was also reported from Coleshill Church, per the Rev. J. C. Pinney. A subscription of £2 10s. was announced from the workpeople of Messrs. Abbot Brothers, Whittal-street, and a donation of £1 1s., being a fine per Mr. James Lawley.—At the meeting, on the same day, of the Weekly House Committee of the Queen's Hospital, the Secretary reported a donation of £1 1s. from Mr. James Lawley, King's Heath, being a compromise. The collector reported the following new annual subscriptions and donations:—Messrs. Piercy and Co., Islington, Broad-street, £1 1s.; Mr. J. Brown, Upper Hockley-street, £1 1s.; and Mr. William Naughtin, Hockley-hill, £1 1s. Donation: A Friend, per Dr. Jolly, £5 5s. Votes of thanks were given for the following presents: Mrs. Beattie, Hagley-road, a neatly-framed picture for the Children's Ward, also a bundle of old linen; and to Dr. Seidler, for a report of the Galitzinsky Hospital, Moscow.

CHRISTIAN'S PATE DE LICHEN, in the form of lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and that peculiar tickling, and dryness in the throat, usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventative of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium it may be given to children as well as adults. Manufactured only at CHRISTIAN'S, New-street, Birmingham.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take: it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, [694

"Three years ago this autumn I had a severe attack of the gout to which I had been subject for 22 years. After being confined to my room, under treatment, two weeks, I was induced to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and in a little more than a week was able to be at business. Two years before I had a similar attack, which, with the best medical advice I could get, confined me to my house more than four months.—Yours, &c., Thomas Perry, *Nov.* 10, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Sons, Red Lion Sq., London."

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. Disraeli is said to be writing a novel.

Mr. Fechter recently dined with Longfellow.

Mr. Swinburne has a volume of poems in hand.

The *Barnsley Telegraph* (No. 1) has appeared.

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti announces a new book of poems.

Some hitherto unpublished essays of Leigh Hunt have been issued in America.

Mr. Mortimer Collins is engaged upon a new story.

The Earl of Desart is the most recent "fashionable" novelist.

"The Genial Showman" is the title of a new work by Mr. Hingston, poor Artemus Ward's agent.

Mr. J. S. Clarke, comedian, has left for New York.

Garibaldi's new story (the second) is called "Cantoni; or, the Volunteer."

"The Mystery of Edwin Drood" has appeared this week.

Mr. C. H. Ross, the editor of *Judy*, is writing a romantic drama for the Surrey Theatre.

Mr. Home, the Spiritualist, has been reading with great success in Scotland and in Liverpool.

A new work by Mr. Matthew Arnold will soon appear.

Mr. Monro, of Oriel College, is engaged upon an edition of Homer.

Mr. Sims Reeves has given his farewell concert before leaving for Italy.

M. Rochefort is the author of a little volume of gossip about Paris auctions.

The *Athenæum* thinks Londoners under-rate musical progress in our great provincial towns.

Mr. Strange is going to make an "Alhambra" for Paris.

Senor Tanco, editor of the *Siglo* of Mexico, having died, the Congress of that country has voted 30,000 dollars for the relief of his family.

"M.P." is the enigmatical title of a new play by T. W. Robertson, who almost invariably selects a monosyllabic title for his dramatic works.

The grand panacea for every wrong in France has been organised to relieve the distressed, in the form of a new Paris journal called *Misery*.

Madame Patti is said to have been presented by a certain club in St. Petersburg with jewellery worth 70,000 francs.

Madame Arabella Goddard has been engaged as solo pianist at the Birmingham Festival: she leaves England in the autumn for a lengthened professional tour in Germany and France.

Apropos of the revival of "Robert" at the Grand Opera, it is said that bouquets and crowns of flowers were so piled at the foot of the cross in the third act, as to interfere with the stage business.

Moscheles's funeral took place at Leipsic on the 13th ult., and was attended by an extraordinary number of his friends, admirers, and pupils. It was preceded by a service in the house of mourning.

Mr. Thurlow Weed, it is stated, begins the work of constructing his autobiography by disentombing from their dusty cases about 4,000 old letters. These his daughter will arrange for him.

Mr. E. Wortley-Montague, whose autobiography is about to be published, was in the brief space of forty-two years, "a Westminster boy, a sweep, a Spanish muleteer, a student, an author, a Protestant, a Papist, and finally a Mahometan."

Miss Poole, a well-known vocalist, was driving out in a pony chaise near Slough a few days ago, when the horse took fright, and the vehicle was upset with great force. Miss Poole, who was thrown from the seat, received some severe contusions.

The death of M. Charles Lemaitre, of the Porte St.-Martin, who, during an attack of fever, threw himself out of a window on a fourth floor, has been followed by that of M. Demarsay, of the same theatre, a "pensionnaire" of the Odéon.

Jenny Lind and Norman-Neruda are the only two ladies who have received the compliment of election to honorary membership of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm. A third lady artist has received a similar distinction, Madame Sarah Heinze, a French pianiste of repute resident in Dresden.—*Musical Standard*.

On Tuesday, the gentlemen who have for some years been associated with Dr. J. A. Langford on the editorial, reporting, and publishing staff of the *Birmingham Daily Gazette*, presented to him an enduring mark of their appreciation of his many good qualities, in the shape of a choice selection of books, including Mr. J. P. Collier's excellent edition of the works of Spencer, Mrs. Heaton's "History of the Life of Albrecht Durer," Henry Crabb Robinson's "Diary," Lecky's "History of Morals in Europe," and several other treasures of modern literature. The presentation was essentially of a private character. Dr. Langford, whose business connection with the *Gazette* has now ceased, is at present engaged on an historical and descriptive work of considerable local importance, which cannot fail to enhance his existing reputation in this department of literature.

A MEMORY.

Only a little bird,
In a cage of lath and wire,
Bought yesternight, with a hoarded mite,
From the seamstress' pitiful hire.

Only a girl, as pale
As the linen, o'er which she bends!
A poor, mean room; and a deepening gloom
On a city that holds no friends.

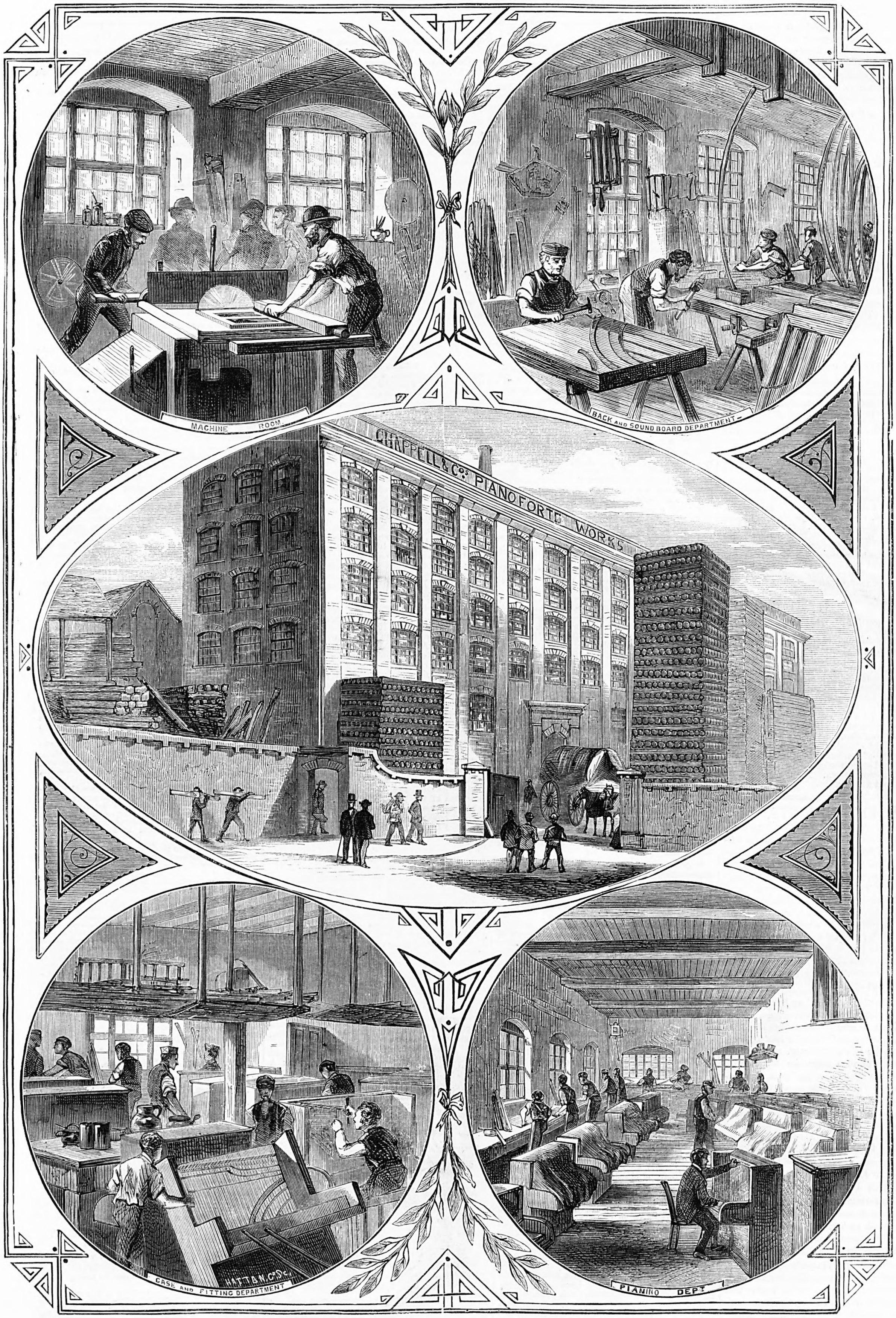
A song the angels might hear,
From the bird in its cage on the wall,
And clasped hands raised, as though she praised
The God who loveth all.

Only a woman's tears,
From eyes unused to weep,
A lark's sweet song, a cadence long,
And a memory roused from sleep.

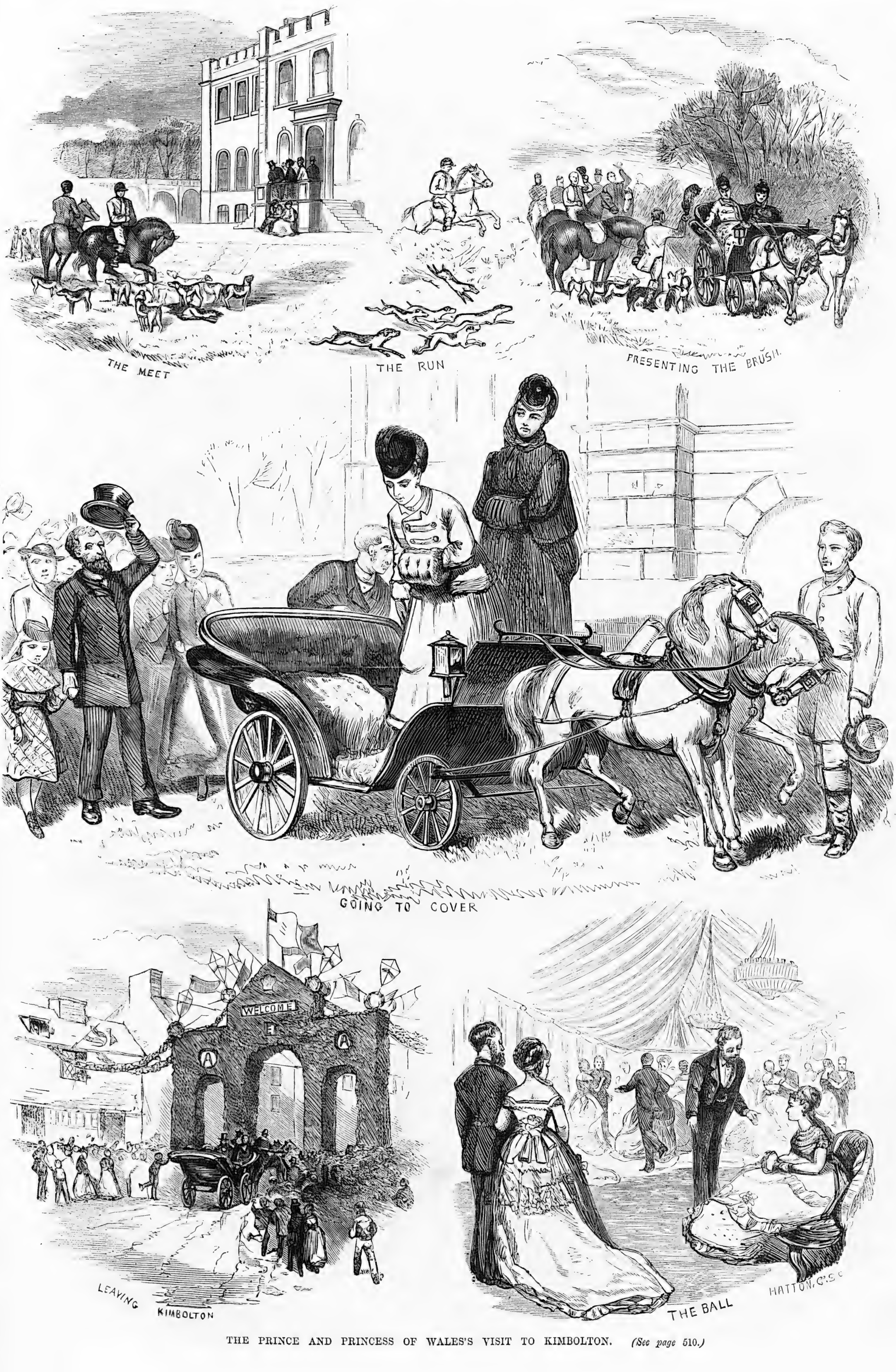
R. L. T.

ROSSETERS' HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price, 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

IMPORTANT TO LADIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.—The "Album of Fashion" for April contains early spring novelties from the *magazins de Paris*. It has no rival for novelty and excellence in France or England, is entirely devoted to the question of Fashion, and is a handsome magazine for a lady's use. A pattern of the new "Reveil" jacket is presented with the April number, and cheap art patterns are supplied of the designs, illustrated. Price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d., Mrs. C. E. Brown, 17, Westbourne Grove, London. W. Show Rooms for paper patterns. Price Lists on application. [707


MACHINE ROOM
BACK AND SOUND BOARD DEPARTMENT
CHAPPELL & Co. PIANOFORTE WORKS
CASE AND FITTING DEPARTMENT
HATTAN.C.SC.
PIANINO DEPT

MESSRS. CHAPPELL'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY, BELMONT STREET, CHALK FARM ROAD, LONDON. *(See page 502.)*


THE MEET
THE RUN
PRESENTING THE BRUSH
GOING TO COVER
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LEAVING KIMBOLTON
THE BALL
HATTON, C.S.C

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES'S VISIT TO KIMBOLTON. *(See page 510.)*

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT KIMBOLTON.

We illustrate this week the recent visit of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Duke and Duchess of Manchester at Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire. The Castle came into the possession of the Montague family in the time of the first Earl of Manchester, who purchased it from the Wingfields, who in their turn, had received it from the Bohuns and Staffords; the building is consequently as venerable as the family of its present owner, which claims to be of that old stock which supplied William the Conqueror with a Baron, and was afterwards ennobled with the Earldom of Salisbury.

The *Cambridge Chronicle and University Journal* has given an excellent specially-written report of the Royal visit, which we condense.

Apart from the Montagues, Bohuns, and Staffords, there is one memory attached to Kimbolton Castle—a memory belonging to the days before it was the Montagues'—which carries us back to King Henry VIII. and Wolsey and Anne Boleyn and Queen Catherine. It was from Kimbolton that the latter, divorced and dying, sent that pathetic letter to "her most dear Lord and Master;" it was at Kimbolton that Shakespeare shows her commenting on Wolsey's death, and seeing the vision of the "blessed troop," with garlands of bays; and it is Queen Catherine who stands foremost in the associations attached to Kimbolton Castle, with her sorrows and her virtues and her death.

On the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. Neots, on Monday, the 14th ult., they were received by the Duke of Manchester, the local Volunteers forming a guard of honour. St. Neot's was gaily decorated with triumphal arches, flags, &c. At Kimbolton Castle, the Duchess of Manchester received her Royal guests at the grand entrance to the White Hall. In addition to the Prince and Princess of Wales and their lady and gentleman in waiting, the following circle already were assembled at the castle:—the Marquis and Marchioness of Hamilton, Maria Marchioness of Aylesbury, Viscount and Viscountess Downe, Lady Dangan, Lady F. Wellesley, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Carington, Lord Dupplin, Hon. A. Montagu, Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., and Mr. Cockrell.

On Tuesday the Royal party attended the Grand National Hunt and Cambridgeshire Steeplechases, at Cottenham, which was also appropriately decorated. In the evening, when their Royal Highnesses returned from Cottenham, the town was illuminated.

On Wednesday the noble Duke and his royal guest, the Prince of Wales, with Lady Hamilton and Lady Downe, passed through the town from the Castle in an open carriage, followed by another carriage containing some of the visitors, to meet the Fitzwilliam hounds at Lilford Hall, the fine seat of Lord Lilford. As the carriages passed along the street, a band, engaged by some of the townspeople, and placed at the top of the triumphal arch, played the air, "God bless the Prince of Wales." In the afternoon the Princess and the Duchess of Manchester passed through the street in a wagonette, and took a long drive into the country. In the evening the Duke and Duchess gave a grand ball in honour of their Royal visitors at the Castle. A temporary ball-room was erected in the court-yard of the Castle. Invitations had been issued to all the leading families in the place and neighbourhood to meet their Royal Highnesses. Messrs. Coote and Tinney's quadrille band was engaged for the ball, which was opened about eleven o'clock with a quadrille by the Duke of Manchester and the Princess, the Prince and the Duchess of Manchester, and Lord Hamilton and Lady Downe. Dancing was kept up by the large and influential party, numbering about 230, who had assembled at the ducal residence in honour of the royal visit, till the morning. The appearance of the ball-room (says our contemporary's reporter) almost baffles description, for the rich and lovely dresses of the ladies, contrasted with the splendid decoration of the room, produced a most dazzling spectacle. The supper and refreshments of every description were of the most *récherché* order.

On Thursday, the Oakley hounds, under the mastership of Captain Arkwright, met on the lawn in front of Kimbolton Castle. Long before the hour appointed the whole country was alive for miles round, and people came flocking into the place from all directions to catch a glimpse of their Royal Highnesses. At twelve o'clock, the spacious and beautiful pleasure grounds around the Castle were thrown open to the public. When the hounds arrived, under the management of the Master, there must have been more than 5,000 people present on the lawn, 1,500 of whom were mounted. When their Graces the Duke and Duchess of Manchester made their appearance on the castle terrace, with their Royal Highnesses and other guests, there was tremendous cheering from the immense concourse of people, which was very graciously acknowledged by the Prince and Princess. Mr. Maddison, photographer, of Huntingdon, was favoured with permission to take a photograph of a group of the Prince and Princess and the whole of the company at the castle assembled on the terrace. The Prince mounted his hunter (chosen from a stud of eight), and the whole field moved slowly away to cover. Her Royal Highness, with the Duchess of Manchester, got into her phaeton, drawn by one of the splendid pairs of grey ponies which were at the vicarage for her use, and followed slowly. The hounds put into Honeyhill Wood, and soon found a brace of foxes. In a little time a royal fox was got away for Wornditch, and ran straight for Kimbolton, and after a good run was killed in Mr. J. Beedham's close—the Princess, in her pony phaeton, being up at the death and receiving the brush. The hounds and field then went away to Melchbourne Woods, where they found another fox, and had another capital run.

On Friday, the Cambridgeshire Hounds met on the lawn in front of Kimbolton Castle at twelve o'clock to enable the Prince and Princess and the other visitors to have a run with them. The Prince mounted one of Lord Carrington's stud; and the Princess, accompanied by the Marchioness of Hamilton, took her seat in her phaeton, and drove her pair of splendid grey ponies to cover. S. C. Newton, Esq., the master of the hounds, with a tremendous field, then trotted off to Corfu Wood, where they drew a blank. They then put into Graffham Wood, and Reynard soon broke away, leading his pursuers to Brampton Wood, where he gave them the double and brought them back to Perry village; there he was headed, and turning into the valley he was killed in the open, after a splendid run of 45 minutes. The Prince was one of the first in the field, and received the head of Reynard. The Princess had also come up in her carriage, and received the brush. In the evening the noble Duke and Duchess gave a grand ball to the members of the 1st. Hunts. Mounted Volunteers and their lady friends, at the Castle, in honour of the Royal visit. Some ladies and gentlemen in the neighbourhood also attended at the invitation of the ducal owner. The ball was opened about 10.30 by the Duke of Manchester leading in the Princess, and the Prince escorting the Duchess of Manchester, and the other distinguished guests at the Castle following and opening the quadrille, "Bon Jour," to the strains of Coote and Tinney's quadrille band. Dancing was kept up with unflagging spirit till after four o'clock in the morning.

On Saturday, the Royal party hunted with the Fitzwilliam Hounds, the meeting being at Catworth Guide Post. There was again a very large muster.

An immense number of people assembled on Sunday to see the Royal party go to church. The wide straight street was crowded from the Castle Lodge to the church doors. The service began at eleven o'clock. The church was densely filled with people, about as many persons being outside as obtained admittance. The prayers were read by the Rev. William Monk, M.A., Rector of Wymington. The sermon was preached by the Rev. F. S. Hope Grant, chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, and Vicar of Kimbolton, from the text 1st Peter ii, 21, "Christ also suffered for us." Their Royal Highnesses walked back from church to the Castle. In the afternoon the service began at three o'clock; almost the whole of the Royal party were again present. The prayers were read by the Rev. F. S. Hope Grant, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. William Monk, from the text, Matthew xxv. 2, "And five of them were wise, and five were foolish." There was a large and attentive congregation.

After the service, the Prince and Princess, and party, drank tea at the Vicarage with Mrs. Grant, remaining about two hours. The Princess returned privately to the Castle, through the park, and the Prince walked through the street. The whole day was most enjoyable.

On Monday morning, about 11.30, thirty of the A troop of the Duke's Volunteers rode into Kimbolton, dispersing and awaiting further orders. At 1.30 p.m., the carriages drove up, and the Royal party were carried rapidly away in two four-horse and other carriages. Just at starting the whole group was photographed on the Whitehall steps.

Kimbolton has not experienced such an enjoyable week for many a long day, and the Royal visitors particularly requested the Vicar to express to the inhabitants of Kimbolton and the neighbourhood their deep sense of the very loyal and enthusiastic manner in which they had been received, and the unbounded pleasure they had enjoyed during their stay. Certainly the Royal visitors had availed themselves of every opportunity of going amongst the people, and were most affable and courteous in receiving their congratulations.

Thus ended a memorable Royal visit—one suggesting olden times, and suggesting also many reflections when we think of the Norman and other early owners of the Castle, of Catherine of Arragon, of Cromwell's days, and of the loyal, spirited, and munificent hospitality of the present Duke and Duchess.

A correspondent writes:—The Duke of Manchester, who has been entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales so regally at Kimbolton Castle, was once well known in the Midlands, as the Viscount Mandeville, M.P. for Bewdley and Stourport from 1848 to 1852; after which date he represented the county of Hunts, until his succession to the Dukedom in 1855. It was in 1852 that he was married, his wife being the Countess Von Alten, of Hanover, by whom, however, he has no family. The Duchess of Manchester is a celebrated beauty, as is also the Dowager Duchess, who is but slightly her senior in age, having been the second wife of the late Duke. She was a Miss Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, an Irish lady of good descent. The Duchess of Manchester is a most accomplished horsewoman, and is among the "first flight" in the Fitzwilliam Hunt. During the visit of the Princess, the Duchess accompanied her in the carriage, herself driving her pair of grays. It was the first visit of the Princess of Wales to Huntingdonshire, and she met with every outward demonstration of loyalty each time that she appeared in public. When she drove to the meet of the Fitzwilliam Hounds, at Catworth Guide Post, on Saturday last, at least 1,000 persons must have been there to welcome her. The hounds on that day went over a great extent of country, leaving off near to Thrapstone. The Prince rode well. He brought twenty horses with him to the Castle. The Volunteer ball on Friday night was as great a success as was the ball to the aristocracy on the previous Wednesday, and Edgington's spacious tent in the courtyard of the Castle was thronged with a brilliant company, in which the scarlet coats and handsome uniforms of the Hunts. Light Horse Volunteers were conspicuous. The Prince is one of their officers, and the Duke is the Major-Commandant. The Duke takes his place among distinguished authors as the editor of two volumes, "Court and Society, from Elizabeth to Anne," published in 1864, in which he was much assisted by Dr. Doran and Mr. Hepworth Dixon. The late Duke was the author of two little known works, "Things Hoped For: The Doctrine of the Second Advent;" and "The Finished Mystery," which was also a work on the same subject. It was at Kimbolton Castle that Queen Catherine of Arragon died, and saw, in her death, the vision of the "blessed troop."

LITERATURE.

Alexandra: A Gift Book to the Alexandra Orphanage for Infants. Edited by Thomas Archer. Published by James Clarke and Co., 13, Fleet-street; James Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

Never was a more beautiful work for a more noble object than this handsome gift book. There are nearly 200 pages of letter-press and plates, beautifully printed on toned paper, and coupled with a handsome frontispiece. The whole has been contributed, drawn, engraved, printed, bound, and published gratuitously for the benefit of the Institution. The authors, artists, and engravers include some of our most eminent men and women, and they have done their work evidently with a loving interest in the orphans to whom the Princess of Wales stands, as Mr. Archer says, in the relation of a Fairy Godmother. It is a happy thought to have called the book after this gracious lady, and we cannot too highly commend the work to our readers. We are glad to learn that 1,400 copies have been subscribed for, although it is only just published. At the present time there are a hundred infants under the care of the charity. We have it on the authority of an official report from the Rev. W. Fleming, of Crouch End Vicarage, that the whole tone of the school is most gratifying—the children clean, bright, and happy—under discipline, but without constraint, and manifesting a confidence in their teachers which strikes a visitor at once. Mr. Archer gives us a most complete account of the Orphanage in a very pretty and characteristic sketch, describing his first visit to the Institution in January 1868. We are glad to find amongst the poets whose graceful verse adorns the volume the name of Matthias Barr, whose book we noticed in these columns a few weeks ago. He contributes a very pathetic and touching poem. Mr. William Sawyer is amongst the other notable names, which include W. J. Prowse, Tom Hood, Mary Howitt, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Godfrey Turner, &c.

A Pindaric Ode. By the author of St. Nicholas Hill. To the Sons of Gryffydh ap Rhys ap Tewdwr. Warwick: H. T. Cooke & Son.

This poetic effusion sings the praises of Welsh heroes of the twelfth century, whose lives were spent in trying to rid their country of the English and their allies. "The early Norman kings having gotten into their hands all the lands of the English nobility, began to turn their eyes to those of the Principality: and finding the Welsh rather intractable neighbours, encouraged their Barons to settle there, freely offering them the domains of the Welsh princes, to hold as fiefs of the crown; provided always they were able to *take them* and *keep them.*" The ode goes on from the destruction of Tenby and its vicinity to the termination of the War of the Roses, closing with a eulogy of the Sons of Gryffydh—their successes and expulsion of the Normans—and the long and glorious reign of the survivor Rhys. At the beginning of the book there is a neat little photographic vignette of

"——Lovely Peace, Eunomia fair
And Dicè sternly sweet——."

At page 18 there is also another photographic illustration of "Thy tow'rs, Carew." There are fifteen pages in *large* type of the "Pindaric Ode"—much easier read than understood—and nineteen pages of notes in *small* type. We can scarcely compliment the author on a poem that requires for every page read nearly three pages of notes to tell what it is all about, and contains nothing new even then. There is a plentiful supply of Greek quotations, which proves the author a scholar. They will be of great interest, we should imagine, to the reader who understands Greek, if he has not read Pindar, and has not seen the same lines quoted some hundreds of times before. Of course those who, like William Shakespeare, know but little Latin and less Greek will be highly gratified at purchasing what they cannot read. We think it would be better if the sentences were not quite so long. Someone has said that long sentences in a short composition are like large rooms in a little house. The author has evidently read the works of Thomas Gray, the "British Pindar," and has studied his style of composition. We trust his next attempt will be an improvement on this volume.

Lunacy: Its Past and Present. By Robert Gardiner Hill, F.S.A. London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer.

Without a doubt here is a clever and useful book on a subject of the greatest importance. When the reader has perused this book—and he could not do better—he will realise the truth of what Mark Antony said to his Roman countrymen:—

"The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones."

The writer addresses himself more particularly to those whom the accidents of life have familiarized with the painful phenomenon of mental alienation. "Whilst to man is given the faculty of plumbing the depths of the ocean, and of bringing in proximity through the subtle agencies of electricity, he is prostrated in any attempt to analyse the recesses of thought." Thought is amenable to no delicacy of instrument, and by such a process nothing can be arrived at but obscure and uncertain guesses. Mr. Hill, therefore, very wisely eschews such debatable ground, and contents himself with giving the results of an extensive practice that has extended through the greater part of his life. Such truths that he is possessed of he feels ought to be known to others, and in this spirit he ventures to come again before the public. "What the writer aims at elucidating are some of those particular forms of the disease falling under the head of legal insanity, wherein the application of the Lunacy Laws is brought into operation." We earnestly commend the book to our readers.

The Immortals; or Glimpses of Paradise. A Poem. By Nicholas Michell. London: William Tegg.

Before opening this book we had satisfied ourselves that it was a kind of classical dictionary. It is, however, a charming volume of most exquisite verse, neatly bound and printed, and in every respect a perfect gem. The work is founded on the belief—which if it be only a dream is a beautiful one—that all the shining orbs that roll through the heavens are peopled with living beings like the inhabitants of this earth of ours, inasmuch as they are beings endowed with passions to love and to admire the great Creation they form a part of. There are perhaps thousands who never give the subject a thought, but there are also thousands with whom it is a continual day-dream, and "a joy for ever." Such "glimpses of paradise" are a solace for all time. There is every reason in favour of a plurality of worlds, but we know of not one against it. In an able work, entitled "More Worlds than One," written in answer to a book entitled "Of a Plurality of Worlds," the late Sir David Brewster strongly expressed his belief in regard to the probability, almost the certainty, that God has created no world without its rational inhabitants—they may be a little nearer the angels or they may not—otherwise we must believe that the Creator has built myriads of glorious worlds, far grander than this little earth of ours, to remain empty, barren, and tenantless. Surely this is a strange idea to entertain when astronomers tell us that in Creation the Earth and all that therein is may be compared to a pebble by the sea—or to one of the small islands in the "Vision of Mirza." Mr. Michell—who believes that every planet, whether visible or invisible to mortal sight, has its rational inhabitants—peoples these many mansions with creatures after his own imagination. The author may have got his inspiration from Milton, but he is quite original in thought and treatment. As an example of his style we quote the last few lines in "The Creation of the Angels:"—

A peal of thunder, solemn, deep, proclaimed
The first Immortals thus create by God.

* * * * * *

It told pale Silence,
It told sad Solitude amidst her gloom,
It told Annihilation on her walk,
That life now triumphed in the lifeless wastes,
That God had raised to being glorious souls,
Minds charged with feeling, love, and lofty thought;
Sweet angel-flowers that ne'er would droop or fade,
Young beauteous forms time could not rob of grace,
Bright intellects to suffer no eclipse,
Children of immortality and joy.

In the last century a poet who could have sung in such a lofty strain as Mr. Michell would have made a noise in the land—there would have been for him fortune and fame, and perhaps the offer of the appointment of poet-laureate. Verse far inferior to what may be found in "The Immortals" has been produced by more than one poet-laureate. Those who have a taste for real poetry should send for Mr. Michell's new book.

LYME REGIS.

Amongst the smaller seaside towns that have become recognised "watering-places" is Lyme Regis, of which we give an illustration on another page. It is situated at the mouth (in the English Channel) of the small river Lyme, twenty-two miles to the south-west of the pleasant old town of Dorchester, and within easy access of Weymouth and that "Chesil Bank" which is also illustrated in this week's Number. The town is well built, and commands good views of the neighbouring coast. Intending sojourners at Lyme Regis may care to note the fact that it was off Lyme that the Spanish Armada was defeated in 1558.

FISHING BY MOONLIGHT.

In a recent Number we gave an illustration of Portland and its breakwater; locally, the beach of the Isle of Portland is called "the Chesil Bank;" and it is a scene of moonlight fishing off the Chesil Bank which we engrave this week. The black boats which catch the visitor's eye are picturesque, although they are huge and unwieldy. You see men and lads lolling about the beach, apparently listlessly, but, in reality looking out for a signal from the watchers. Then a boat is quickly launched, and the little crew pull out seaward in quest of mackarel.

The afternoon closes while we sit waiting the return of the boat; at length she nears us, borne on the summit of an advancing wave; the rowers back her towards the beach, a rope is flung ashore, and now pull together men, and jump eager boys from her sides, waist deep in the water to help her onward; lay the oars crosswise upon the pebbles; once more together with a will, and your craft is high and dry.

And now for the fish. Bobbing up and down with every ripple, a semicircle of cork floats tells us the position of the net; the busy crew haul upon the lines, and every minute the dancing curve lessens in diameter. Women have come upon the scene, and creels are countless. Flash! A single white belly glistens in the moonlight; the corks come closer and closer; fish after fish shows his glittering sides above the water, and in a minute more the red pebbles gleam with their living load; thousands upon thousands of jumping and writhing mackarel are lying on the bank, while men and women rush, creel in hand, upon them. Picking and sorting, though profitable, is poor work in a picturesque point of view, and we leave our fishermen busy at their closing labours; not, however, without a tribute to the courage, endurance, and skill these men have often shown in other work than their immediate calling.

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position.—(Advt.) [648

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all sores, wounds, bad legs, and sprains of any kind this Ointment is the most efficient application. It at once gives ease by allaying inflammation and moderating the flow of blood to the part. Whenever the malady has been of long standing the Ointment should be assisted by Holloway's purifying Pills, which act upon the stomach and liver, guarding digestion falling into that disordered state which the pain, restlessness, and fever attending these ailments is apt to produce, and which much retards recovery, and sometimes even makes serious the slightest case. No mother or nurse should be without these noble remedies; they are equally applicable to all ages and constitutions. They purify the blood, regulate its circulation, renew diseased structures, and invigorate the system. [563

Cure of Colds and Coughs by Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.—Mr. Giles, Army Schoolmaster, Shorncliffe, writes:—"Having for many years been afflicted with a weak chest, which renders me liable to colds and coughs, I wish to add my testimony to the efficacy of Dr. Locock's Wafers, which I have tried with the greatest success, and which invariably relieve me from the most distressing cough.—(Signed) F. Giles." These Wafers give instant relief of Asthma, Consumption, Coughs, Colds, and Disorders of the Throat and Lungs. They have a pleasant taste. 1s. 1½d. per Box. Sold by all Druggists. [544

NOTES ON THE JOURNALS.

Scotland ought to be the most "highly moral" country in the world, for, with a population of 3,300,000, it has no less than 3,400 churches. These include 1,254 edifices used by members of the Established Church, 873 Free Church, 600 United Presbyterian, 157 Episcopal, 132 Roman Catholic, 96 Congregational, 83 Baptists, 77 Morrisonian, 44 Cameronian, 34 Wesleyans, 25 United Original Seceders, 11 True and Original Cameronians, 8 Unattached Episcopalians, 5 Unitarians. There is one church for every 524 people!

Are our political institutions becoming demoralised? We hope not. Are they being Americanised, which is as bad? There is too much reason to believe they are. And the Irish Members of Parliament are doing it. *Exempli gratia*, the speech of Mr. G. H. Moore, the honourable member for Mayo, on the Peace Preservation Bill. We have the authority of the writer of "Sketches in Parliament" for the *Birmingham Daily Post and Journal* that "one of his (Mr. Moore's) metaphors was so gross that no respectable paper could report it." It is plain that the British Parliament is not the place for Mr. Moore: he should be in the American Legislature, where he might enforce his meaning by a free use of the bowie-knife and a six-shooter. Some constituency Westward would doubtless receive the honourable gentleman with open arms; and for our part we should be just as glad to get rid of him.

Announcements in the journals which have reference only to one's private wants usually take that form most cheerfully welcomed by newspaper proprietors — namely, advertisements. Many are the devices made to procure those announcements without expense, and newspaper managers have therefore to keep remarkably wide awake. It has been left to a peer of the realm to initiate a style of advertising which costs nothing. The noble lord referred to had received a large number of applications for a vacant post in his household, and, having made his selection, he "requested" a daily contemporary to announce the fact. The journal did so, inserting his lordship's letter in the most prominent type and in the most prominent place in the paper. The result was a saving to the noble lord of, say, five shillings, his announcement receiving the benefit of insertion in the paper which enjoys the proud distinction of possessing "the largest circulation in the world." But if this sort of thing is to be continued we shall have Lady Kettledrum "requesting" the editor of the *Times* to state that her ladyship has supplied herself with a cook and a housemaid; Lord Pottleton announcing that he has engaged a new coachman and that no others need apply; and Viscount Curlpaper intimating in leader type that he is ready to match his bull terrier against any other dog for a hundred aside.

A queer story of love and threatened revenge is told in the Paris papers. A young workman fell in love with Madlle. Marie Roze, of the Lyrique Theatre. Not knowing how else to approach the object of his passion, he wrote the young lady several anonymous letters. In one of these effusions he bade her meet him one evening in front of the Church of the Trinity. She was to come alone; if not he threatened to sprinkle her face with sulphuric acid! The young lady's friends communicated the threat to the police, and Madlle. Marie went to the place of rendezvous. Soon the young man who had written to her came up and said, "Ah! you have come! Are you alone?" "Yes," she answered. "Well! it is not I who wrote, but my brother. He is there in that hackney-coach." This was a fib. The police seized him, and detained him in custody. He seems to have been a sort of general lover; for before Madlle. Roze had inspired him with an ardent passion, he had attempted to gain the affection of another actress, Madlle. Massin, of the Gymnase, in the same manner.

The drama of "The Home Wreck" that was produced, with so much success, at the Surrey Theatre during the past year, was a stage rendering of Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," and necessarily was an expansion of the poem and an adaptation of it to the exigencies of the theatre. We have recently met with one of those proverbially-disappointing performances, a continuation or sequel, which, in the present instance, was suggestive of more than ordinary disappointment, as it was a sequel to "Enoch Arden," and

> Not by the Laureate—but a timid hand
> That grasp'd the poet's lyre, "and back
> Recoil'd—e'en at the sound herself had made."

So says the author on the title-page of this little book of twelve pages. It does not bear a printer's name, nor can we tell where it can be procured; though the profits of the sale are (we understand) to be devoted to a charity. The author merely gives the initials "C. H. P.;" but we may so far interpret them as to explain that they are those of a Devonshire lady, who, as the above quotation will shew, is fully aware of her temerity in adding a line to the Laureate's poem. We may further say, that when Mr. Tennyson read her lines, his judgment upon them was expressed in these words—"Very good—for a woman." The brief "argument" of the lady's sequel to "Enoch Arden" may be thus given:—Miriam Lane's reflection on her lodger's death; Philip prepares for a nutting holiday with his wife and children; the passing bell is heard, and Philip enquires for whom it is tolling; he hears a woman telling some fishermen that the bell is tolling for Enoch Arden, who had returned home and was dead; Philip hastens home and communicates the tidings to his wife; Miriam takes the children to her house, and shows them the corpse; the next day Annie pays a visit to her dead husband; Philip leaves the village for a year, then returns to live with Annie. We may add, as a specimen of the lady's poetical powers, a few lines descriptive of the widow-wife in the death chamber of Enoch Arden:—

> One moment gazing on her Enoch's face,
> She stoop'd to kiss it, putting back the hair,
> As she had done in life: then kneeling down,
> She pray'd—'forgive me,—pity me,—O God.'
> She touch'd his marble-cold, pale hand with hers,
> That bore e'en then the double wedding-rings.
> She laid her aching head upon his breast,—
> When from her lips came forth a cry,—a shriek
> Like to a hare's when shot; and Miriam came,
> And bore her senseless from the room of death.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Here is a budget of extraordinary cures effected by electricity:—A man's thumb was crushed edgeways in a door, causing intense pain, and destroying the power of bending the joint. A gentle current was passed through it and the pain ceased in a few seconds, the patient bending his thumb as usual. A groom was lamed by a kick on his shin from a horse; after five minutes' electrification the pain was driven from the limb, except just about the wound, and the man walked off with no more complaint. A lady, whose collar bone was broken in a carriage accident, felt severe pain after the bone was set, but was relieved daily by the application of electricity. A woman of fifty suffered from a bad whitlow, which would not let her sleep; a current was passed through the hand and the pain ceased and gave her rest. Every winter a stout man of forty was attacked with quinsy; the magic poles of the battery were so applied that a current should pass through the inflamed part of the throat, and this treatment was continued five minutes for three evenings. Again a perfect cure. Lastly, the reporter of these cases states that he himself was sickening for an almost universal influenza; he had headache, shivering, and pains all over him, and could not eat or sleep. So he sat in a warm hip bath, and placed one pole of the machine in the water while he passed the other over his throat and side during ten minutes. A genial glow warmed the hitherto cold extremities, and deep sleep followed, from which he awoke perfectly well. The said reporter expresses some surprise at these cases, all of which are drawn from his own experience. The power of the constant current to cure certain nervous disorders has long been appreciated by medical men, though they do not believe in the versatile capabilities that are claimed for it, by those who style themselves "medical galvanists."

A few weeks since we had to chronicle an aniline banquet given in Berlin to Dr. Hofmann; now we have to record what we may call an aniline ball, given by the doctor's wife to her husband's pupils. Each lady in the room was presented with a bouquet of flowers (artificial) all snowy white, and each gentleman with a bunch—not of blue ribbon—but of white. At one end of the room was a fountain throwing jets of eau de cologne; and as the waltzing couples passed this they held their flowers and ribbons in the spray, when both became instantly dyed with bright red, violet, blue, yellow, and green colours. This little trick of "philosophy in sport" was managed by previously preparing the objects with powdered aniline dye materials, which were instantly dissolved by the alcohol of the scent, and thus caused to suffuse the fabrics of the flowers and ribbons.

The American scientists are following our lead in the matter of air dust examination. In the theatre atmospheres of New York they have found fine road-dust, particles of sand, quartz, and felspar; of carbon from coal and lamp-black; fibres of wool and cotton of various tints; epidermic scales; granules of starch (pearl-powder from artificial complexions), also of wheat (same source); vegetable dusts and fibres, hairs and down, of great variety; pollen of plants of three kinds, and fungi in abundance. When the dust was moistened and exposed for a few days the fungous elements sprouted out and multiplied, and vibriones and bacteria started into life. These findings are just like those of Dr. Angus Smith in England; evidently it would be useless to go to New York for a change of air. While on this subject we may note a grand idea offered to our artillerists by a chemical lecturer. It is, that instead of charging explosive shells with gun cotton, they should load them with the germs of small-pox and other malignant disease, so as to fire typhus or cholera into an enemy's camp. This is the Chinese "stink-pot" warfare expanded.

The pannier fashion has invaded a new territory; a railway system is talked of which is based upon the balanced-basket principle. The rail will be a central one, in the form of a continuous girder; and the carriages will be as it were slung across this, with their weight pretty equally divided between each side. It is rumoured that the propulsion will be by rollers *on* the girder, which rollers in rotating will carry the train along instead of the latter carrying its own motive power. Turbines are mentioned as the prime movers; but if these are to be placed all along the route, the permanent way will be an expensive item in the system.

It was pretty evident to chemical analysts that the late talk of butter being made from Thames mud was fudge. But here is a continental report of a process for making artificial butter, which is reasonable. When stearic acid, used for the manufacture of stearine candles, is strongly pressed an oily substance is obtained, which is said to be identical in chemical composition with butter; only it is fluid. By submitting the oil to several processes it is partially saponified, and then it resembles dairy-made butter in appearance as well as in constitution. If such a complete identity exists between a spurious and a true article, all objections to the former must be removed.

A Belgian anthropologist has been studying a vast collection of bones—animal and human, deposited in pre-historic times, and exhumed at Chavaux some years ago. The human remains were in excess of the animal, and those bones of both kinds that had contained marrow had been broken for the extraction of that luxury. Evidently cannibals had feasted off the flesh that once clothed these osseous fragments. But this is the curious part of the story. When the human bones were carefully examined, they were found to be entirely those of young women, youths, or children. None were of men or old women. That European savages were cannibals is not a new discovery; but that they were so cruelly fastidious in their taste as to devour only the youngest and fairest of God's creatures is a novel fact, though St. Jerôme recounts that during his sojourn with the Gauls he had seen a people who, notwithstanding they had at hand herds of swine and forest beasts, yet preferred to cut the haunches from youths and the breasts from women.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The public did not experience a very pleasant time of it at Warwick last week, for on Tuesday and Wednesday the weather was bitterly cold, while favourite after favourite was bowled over. Sunlight made his first appearance this year in the Trial Stakes; but unfortunately none of the other three entries opposed him, and, to add to the disappointment of his admirers, he cantered over the course so enveloped in clothing that they could hardly get a peep at him. We hear, however, that he has not thickened since last season, and seems as much of a rogue as ever: he will have to show much better form in public before we shall believe in his winning either Two Thousand or Derby. The ten lengths victory of The Doctor (12st.) in the Coventry Steeplechase prove him to be possessed of immense stamina, as few horses would have so soon recovered the effects of two such punishing races as he has run lately. The unlucky Fan (10st. 5lbs.) was in her old place of second; she seems to run kindly enough now, but sadly belies her grand appearance, and is a very moderate mare. Six veterans contested the Great Warwickshire Handicap, which fell to Threatener, a four-year-old by Caractacus, who promises to be a very successful sire this season. Knight of Kars, the sire of The Colonel, is gaining an immense reputation for his "jumpers" and "hunters," and Purlbrook (11st. 10lbs.) placed the Union Hunt Cup to his credit. Tusculanum (10st. 12lbs.) won the Grand Annual Steeplechase for the second year in succession: on the last occasion he carried 6lbs. less, and poor Mr. Ede had the mount.

There was a capital day's sport at St. Albans on Friday last, and Knight of Kars was again "to the fore" with Carlos (11st. 6lbs.), who beat a field of twelve in a canter. Q. C. (11st. 6lbs.), who was much fancied for the Grand National, did badly in the Grand Annual Handicap; but Lord Waldegrave (11st.) might possibly have won if Holman had not taken matters a little too easily at the finish. Lord Poulett's jockeys are in very bad luck just now, for Mr. Crawshaw, who has taken Mr. Edwards's place in his lordship's stable, had a nasty fall with Madrid (10st. 5lbs.) and broke his collar-bone.

The fall of Bridgwater has been the only sensation of late in the Two Thousand or Derby betting. A report was current some months ago that this fine son of Stockwell and Bribery was only a brilliant cripple, and as this was never contradicted, we were quite prepared to learn that he is not the least likely to stand a preparation for any of his engagements. One of his own brothers, St. Albans, was never a thoroughly sound horse; while the other, Savernake, would have beaten Lord Lyon far enough, had he not been infirm and unable to do sufficient work to get him properly fit. The opposition to Sunshine has partially died out, but if she is quite well it cannot be 10 to 1 against her winning the Derby. All intention of starting her for the Two Thousand seems to be abandoned, and, from all we hear, we fear there is a screw loose with the Russley chesnut. Mr. Merry's recent luck with his Derby favourites—Liddington, Student, and Belladrum to wit—has been terribly vexatious; still no man works his horses harder or more successfully as two-year-olds, and it is impossible to "burn the candle at both ends." Sunlight is probably a horse who "can run and won't run," and, unfortunately, he can't "be made to run." Still he is just the sort of animal to whom the public stick persistently, quite shutting their eyes to the fact that as in all his past races he has invariably declined to try just when the pinch came, it is at any rate possible that he will do the same in the Derby. Camel presses Kingcroft very hard for the position of first favourite for the Epsom race. His early engagements did not promise great things, but his last performance at Doncaster was so exceptionally brilliant, that we may fairly suppose that he was never properly fit until then.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews came to London about the middle of last week, and have been hard at work ever since. The latter are, in the aggregate, about 20lbs. heavier than their opponents, though some of this extra weight is due to their coxswain, and of course is a disadvantage to them. Goldie, the Cambridge stroke, whose rowing was so much admired last year, has lost form since then, and Nos. 6 and 7 are not up to the mark. Still the eight have travelled the course once or twice in good time. The Oxford men came with such a bad character from the Isis, that a sight of them agreeably surprised us. As usual, they have improved very rapidly during their stay at Putney, and the betting, which was only slightly in their favour, is now about 7 to 4 on them. Darbishire is not quite fit yet; but he is setting them the regular long Oxford sweep, and though one or two men are rather weak, the crew is better together than the light blues. We fancy it will be a pretty close race, but have little doubt that Oxford will win once more.

The Sports which have just taken place at each University, in order to select representatives for the Inter-University Sports next week, have quite confirmed our idea that the men, on the whole, are not quite up to the form of previous years. At Oxford, J. G. Wilson, one of the best sprinters we ever saw, had little difficulty in winning the 100 yards. Judging from the half mile, Somers-Smith is hardly as good as he was last year, and we are surprised that he chose the quarter in preference to the mile. The high and broad jumps, throwing the hammer, and putting the stone, all fell short of what had been expected of the various winners: while the mile and three mile races, both won by Benson, were not particularly fast. Still he would have done far better had he been thoroughly extended. The Cambridge men had a terrible day for their sports, and the heavy snow made the ground so bad, that little reliance can be placed on the various performances. The high jump is not usually won here at 5 ft. 3 in., and 1 hr. 6 min. 38 secs. for seven miles is very bad, even for a University walking race. Upcher seems to retain his quarter-mile form, and the absence of Hawtrey enabled Shann to win the mile cleverly in 4 min. 40 secs. Altogether the chances of the rival Universities seem very equal, and we may expect an exciting contest at Little Bridge.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

FORGERY AT ROSS.

On Friday, at Hereford Assizes, Edwin James Yates, wool stapler, formerly carring on business at Ross, pleaded guilty to two indictments of forgery, viz., feloniously forging and uttering a bill of exchange for £500., well knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud the Halifax Joint-Stock Banking Company at Ross, and also to uttering a bill of exchange for a similar amount with intent to defraud the Gloucestershire Banking Company. Prisoner was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

THE EFFECTS OF A TROPICAL SUN.

In the Divorce Court, on Saturday, the case of "Fowler *v.* Fowler and Nicholls" was heard. The petitioner is the son of a well-known riding-master and horse-dealer in Gillingham-street, Pimlico. In 1867 he went out to Rio with his wife, the respondent in the case. On the return voyage he found that she was much addicted to flirting with the passengers, and this was carried to such extremes as to exasperate the petitioner, who became, whether from an access of mental disorder or otherwise, so violent that he had to be put in irons; and whilst lying below, in durance vile, he had the pleasure of hearing a violent flirtation still in progress between his wife and some passenger on deck. This might be attributed to the effects of a tropical sun, but the habit was unfortunately continued on shore, and ultimately led to a suit being instituted in this court. A decree nisi with costs was granted.

THE COLLIERY RIOTS AT THORNCLIFFE.

At the York Assizes, on Saturday, before Mr. Justice Smith, the six men charged with having taken part in the Thorncliffe riots, viz., Joseph Pratt, George Barker, John Syson, Cornelius Carr, George Columbine, and William McDonald, were again placed at the bar.—Mr. Maule completed his reply on the part of the prosecution, and his Lordship summed up the case. The jury found Carr, Joseph Pratt, and McDonald guilty; and Barker, Syson, and Columbine not guilty. James Pratt and Joseph Baxter, as to whom his Lordship expressed an opinion on the previous day that there was not sufficient evidence, were also acquitted.—The prisoners Carr, Joseph Pratt, and McDonald were then sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment each.—The trial of the third and last batch of prisoners was then proceeded with. They were—Joseph Briggs, George Firth, John Gee, George Gosling, Richard James, John Tracey, Thomas Williams, James Williams, and Joseph Yeardley. They were indicted for a riot and assault on the police whilst in the execution of their duty, at Tankersley. The case for the prosecution was concluded, and the proceedings were adjourned till Monday.

RITUALISM.

The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the case of the Rev. Mr. Bennett was delivered on Saturday. It will be remembered that the Dean of Arches, when the case was before him in October last, decided that certain articles filed against Mr. Bennett should be reformed, on the ground that they contained charges distinct from those made before the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act. Against the decision an appeal was made, and on Saturday the Lord Chancellor reversed the judgment of the Court of Arches on the point that the particular charge of heresy—the reception of the Eucharist by the wicked—not having been made before the commission should be amended. On the second point, that in a criminal proceeding for heresy it was necessary to set out in the articles passages from Mr. Bennett's works distinctly maintaining the objectionable doctrine, the Judicial Committee affirmed the judgment of the Dean of Arches.

MR. MACKONOCHIE'S CASE.

Saturday was appointed for the hearing of the case "Martin *v.* Mackonochie" before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to enforce the monition of their lordships against Mr. Mackonochie, of St. Alban's, Holborn. It will be recollected that in December last the Lord Chancellor, in giving judgment on the first petition, that the monition had not been obeyed, held that the monition had been disobeyed in kneeling or prostration during the prayer of consecration of the holy elements of the Communion, and admonished him and condemned him in the costs. It was alleged that his curates at the church, in his presence, had elevated the paten and cup, and also knelt and prostrated themselves during the prayer of consecration. It was therefore maintained that he had thereby not complied with the monition. The case was the second on the list, and at the sitting of the committee it was withdrawn without being heard. Several affidavits were filed on the part of the defendant.

ROBBERY BY A CHARWOMAN.

Emma Marshall, alias Staine, has been committed for trial by the Warwick magistrates on a charge of stealing £44, belonging to Henry Makepeace, chief warder at Warwick County Gaol.—The prosecutor had about £93 10s., belonging to himself and relatives, which was kept in a box in one of the bedrooms. On Wednesday the prosecutor's mother discovered that £44 in notes and gold had been abstracted from the box. Suspicion fell upon the prisoner, who had been constantly employed to wash and char, and had been so engaged the previous Friday. She was apprehended the same night, and on the way to the police-station she told Makepeace that she only had one £5 note, and she would bring him that back if he would allow her until the next morning to recover it. Evidence was adduced to show that the prisoner had a key which unlocked the box in which the money was kept, and that on Friday week she changed no less than three £5 notes at the shops of different tradesmen in the town. Amongst the purchases which she made were a watch, plated guard, a number of rings, and several dresses. The prisoner, after having been duly cautioned, made a statement in answer to the charge, insinuating that the prosecutor's daughter had committed the robbery.

IMPORTANT TO VOCALISTS AND DANCERS.

At the Sheffield County Court, on Friday, a case of some interest to members of the theatrical profession throughout the country came on for hearing before Mr. Thomas Ellison, judge. It was a case in which Mr. Johnny Robins, otherwise "John Robinson," a comic vocalist and dancer, engaged at the Rotunda Music Hall, Liverpool, sued Mr. Thomas Jackson, the proprietor of the Royal Pavilion Music Hall, Sheffield, for the sum of £2 15s. for salary. Mr. Robins said that on the 24th of January last he commenced an engagement for twelve nights with Mr. Jackson, at a salary of £2 10s. per week. For the first week he went on satisfactorily, and on the Saturday he was paid £2 5s. on account of his salary. On the Tuesday of the following week his name was placed on the programme as having to appear first of all and last of all; he did his first "turn," and on appearing the second time he was encored in his first song; he sang again, and was once more encored, and in answer to the call of the audience did a hornpipe. On leaving the stage he was again loudly called for, and was ordered by Mr. Jackson, the proprietor, to "go on" again and do the song of "The Bobby," in which he had gained great popularity. He refused to comply with the request, as he was completely exhausted, and the result was that he was immediately dismissed, and not allowed to appear again during the whole term of his engagement. Hence the present action. In defence, it was contended that the plaintiff was bound to answer to an encore, as he was engaged for two turns a night, and he had signed some rules which provided that he should obey any orders given by the manager or proprietor, and that as he had refused to obey those orders he had merited the dismissal he had received. His Honour decided that the plaintiff had made out his claim, and gave judgment for the whole amount, £2 15s., with costs.

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. [537

EXPIATION OF CHARLES V.

In Robertson's History of Charles V. is given an account of the anticipation by Charles V. of his death and burial, which consummated the king's ascetic life. Mr. R. Reece, jun., has told the story in verse, and Mr. G. J. Pinwell has illustrated it. In verse the story runs as follows:—

Go bid the great bell of the chapel to toll,
Let masses be said for a passing soul.

Bid the long procession of mourners wait,
To follow a corpse in its ghastly state.

Thro' the vast damp aisles let the organs peal,
And clouds of the funeral incense steal.

Go bid the great priory bell toll loud,
Bid a coffin be ready, ready a shroud,

That the living and sinful flesh may see
The mock of its own last obsequy.

* * * * *

O sight of sorrow within that room,
O pale thin face in the twilight gloom.

See! the cruel stones and the flinty bed,
The rotting water and the blackened bread.

See the glittering baubles of sceptre and crown,
They shamefully lie where he cast them down.

A monarch! amid all this festering dearth,
A monarch! and grovelling down in the earth.

He smites his poor breast in a faint despair,
And breathes out his soul in passionate prayer.

"O years of sin! O my wasted life,
That gathers the harvest of tears and strife!

Long years of vain glory, of pride, and care,
Few hours of mourning, of fast, and prayer.

What is left but the scourge and the penance sore
Till that black day dawns when I pray no more!

God! thou knowest I loathe all my shameful years,
Thou hast heard my groanings, and seen my tears.

In dust and in ashes I sore repent,
With my crown cast down and my purple rent.

O spare me and save me! accept my sighs,
My scourgings and tears, as a sacrifice.

From Heaven in mercy thine ear incline,
And pardon this sorrowful soul of mine."

Then he suddenly rises with face of gloom,
And creeps from his cell to an inner room.

From those solemn depths where he prays alone,
Sound the whistling cords and the sufferer's moan!

* * * * * *

Fling the great brass gates of the palace wide,
Slow let the funeral pageant ride.

While towers from their base to their battlements reel,
With the heavy swing of the muffled peal!

And gaping crowds in the court beneath,
Are silently joining the March of Death.

They have reached the chapel—the winding train
Have entered—and close fall the doors again.

The organs peal and the censers wave,
While that sad procession moves up the nave.

An empty coffin is borne by four,
On its lid lies the crown which so late he wore.

And solemnly now at that coffin-head,
The children are singing the Hymn for the Dead.

And close behind in ghostly white,
While the crowd recoils at the hideous sight,

With eye firm fixed and unfaltering feet,
The LIVING MAN stalks in his winding-sheet!

* * * * * *

The prayers are ended—with heavy heart,
The mourners silently all depart.

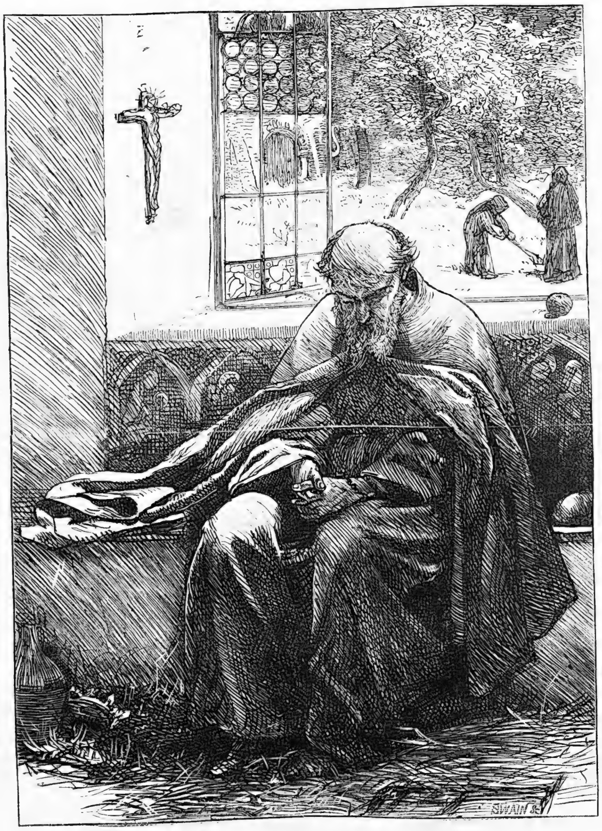
But in one close shrine whence all light has fled,
Save the glimmer the funeral tapers shed,

And hidden from all but immortal eyes,
The living king in his coffin lies.

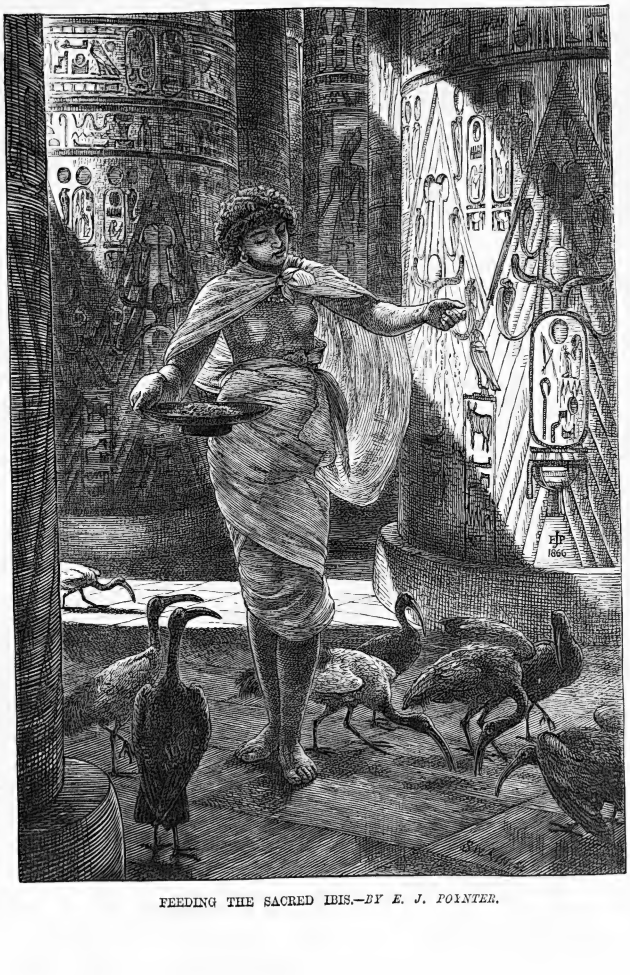
CHRIST RAISING JAIRUS' DAUGHTER.

On page 513 will be found an illustration representing our Lord restoring to life the daughter of Jairus. According to St. Mark, who gives a very concise account of the incident, whilst Christ was preaching from place to place, and healing the sick, there came to Him one of the rulers of the synagogue, Jairus by name, who, when he saw Christ, fell at His feet and besought Him greatly, saying, "My little daughter lieth at the point of death: I pray Thee come and lay Thy hands upon her that she may be healed; and she shall live." And Jesus went with him, followed by the people that thronged Him on all sides. On His way a woman stopped Him, imploring His aid, and whilst He was speaking to her there came from the ruler of the synagogue's house messengers, who said to Jairus, "Thy daughter is dead: why troublest thou the Master any further?" But Christ went to the house, permitting only Peter, James, and John the brother of James, to accompany Him. When He was in the house of the ruler of the synagogue, there was weeping and great tumult. And He said, "Why make ye this ado, and weep? The damsel is not dead but sleepeth." And they laughed Him to scorn, but when He had put them all out, he took the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that were with Him, and entered in where the damsel was lying. He took the damsel by the hand, and said unto her "Talitha cumi," which signifies, "Damsel, I say unto thee arise." And straightway the damsel arose, and walked, for she was of the age of twelve years. And they were astonished with a great astonishment. And He charged them straitly that no man should know it; and commanded that something should be given her to eat.

This is the subject of a most exquisite picture by Johannes Schraudolph, a well-known German artist, who possesses great power and is very popular in his own country. He was born on the 13th June, 1801, and began his studies at Munich, where he became a Professor in the art. One of his best and happiest efforts is "Christ Raising Jairus' daughter from the Dead," which has been exhibited at Munich, and of which we give an engraving.



EXPIATION OF CHARLES V.—*BY G. J. PINWELL.*



FEEDING THE SACRED IBIS.—*BY E. J. POYNTER.*

FEEDING THE SACRED IBIS.

Our illustration represents an Egyptian girl feeding the Sacred Ibis in the Halls of Karnak. The birds are receiving their food from the hands of a pleasant-looking girl standing in the foreground; in the background are shown the nicely-decorated columns and other architectural elements of the hall at Karnak.

There is a point of great interest connected with this picture. Mr. Poynter had intended his contribution to this year's Royal Academy Exhibition to be a picture of which our illustration would, we believe, have been the basis. The artist could not finish it in time for the Exhibition, and will send, instead of the above, a picture styled "Andromeda," representing the victim chained, naked, to the rock on the sea-shore, ere the approach of Perseus was known to her. Andromeda's face reflects, so to write, horror of the Pest, which (says the *Athenæum*) is not included in the design. Neither of these pictures is large; the latter is somewhat larger than the "Proserpine" which was in last year's Academy Exhibition. The designs for the mosaics recently placed at Westminster, the work of Mr. Poynter, will probably appear at the Academy. As the mosaics are before the public, there is nothing to prevent us from criticising the designs, which are of colossal size, painted in oil, and finished with learning and care, as among the grandest, most expressive and aptly-architectonic of modern English decorations. The art of the painter is simply thrown away on the glittering glass mosaics of the Central Hall at Westminster. The painted designs will be welcome; for they express the artist and his art. Mr. Poynter is engaged at present on designs for the decoration of the dome of the Central Hall of Sciences at Kensington—an enormous work, to be executed in mosaic;—not of the "glass" kind we trust!

THE CHANNEL DISASTER.

Last week we gave particulars of the melancholy disaster in the Channel, by which, on the 17th ult., upwards of thirty-five lives were lost, owing to the mail-packet Normandy being run down by the steamer Mary between Southampton and the Channel Islands. Our illustration on page 504, adequately represents the awful scene. We see by the *Hampshire Advertiser* that the Southampton people are subscribing for the relief of those whom the wreck has left destitute. The chairman and directors of the South-Western Railway Company, to whom the Normandy belonged, head the subscription list. Our contemporary says that eleven widows, twenty-one children, one mother, and one grandmother have been deprived of those on whom they depended for support. A London committee, to co-operate with the Southampton committee, is to be formed, and a committee will also be organised in the Channel Islands. Great regret is felt at the loss of Captain Harvey, "who was not only a gallant commander, but an excellent citizen, who delighted during his lifetime in administering to the necessity of others."

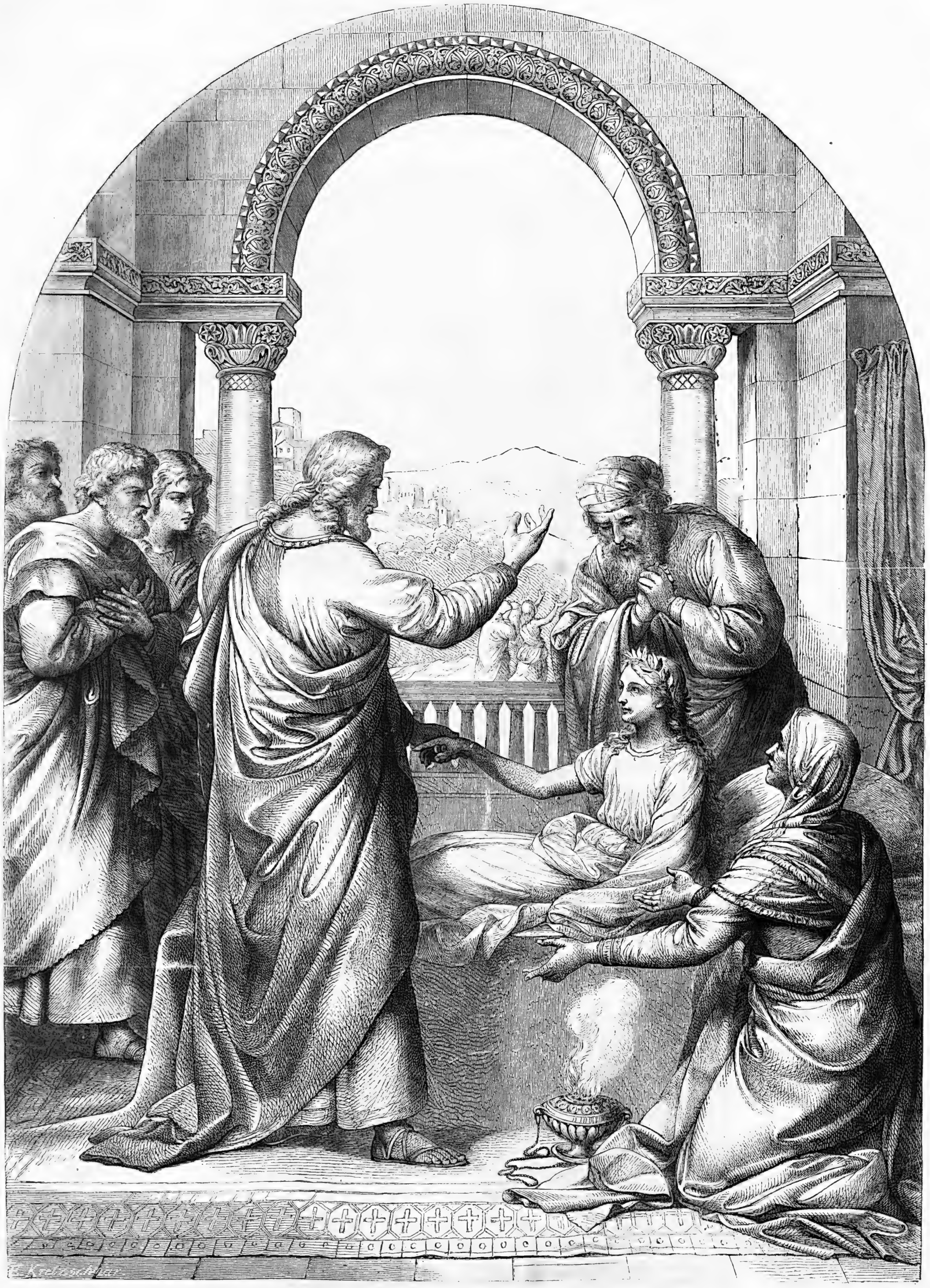
Since the 4th of November, 1869, the Bank of England rate of discount has been 3 per cent.

The Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, vacant by the resignation of the Hon. and Rev. R. Yorke, has been accepted by the Right Rev. F. T. McDougall, late Bishop of Labuan.

FUNERAL OF MR. H. H. DIXON ("THE DRUID").—The funeral of the late Mr. H. H. Dixon took place on Wednesday, in Brompton Cemetery. In accordance with the wishes of the deceased, the proceedings were as quiet as possible, the followers being confined to the members of the family, and seven or eight intimate friends, who had expressed a wish to see the last of one whose career had always been one of purity and independence, and never influenced by an unworthy motive. A few old schoolfellows and admirers of "The Druid" were present at the grave, and it was agreed on all sides that sporting and farming literature has lost one whose place will not easily be filled.—*Sporting Life.*

THE SUEZ CANAL.—One of the effects of the opening of the Suez Canal is an increased demand for the coal of Labuan. The *Calcutta Englishman* says that the coal in this small island (only 50 square miles in extent) is estimated at 400,000,000 of tons. It is obtained at a depth of 240 feet from the surface, and European coalheavers and miners have been imported to teach natives how to work in the mines. A large wharf is being constructed at which the largest ship in her Majesty's service can lay alongside to coal, convicts being employed to load the fuel on board. At present the fuel is brought down by a road steamer, but a railway is in course of construction.

A YOUNG LADY ATTACKED BY A BOA CONSTRICTOR.—A member of Oxford University, who had lodgings in High-street, has been keeping a good-sized specimen of the boa constrictor in a box in his rooms. The daughter of the landlady, attracted by a movement of the lid, opened it, when her hand was seized by the reptile with a firm grasp, which became tightened as it coiled around her arm. The young lady, although nearly frightened to death, screamed for help, and on the arrival of assistance was found in a swooning state, with her hand and arm firmly held by the capacious jaws and folds of the serpent. The occurrence created a panic amongst those who were called to the assistance of the young lady, but on recovering their presence of mind they succeeded, by jumping on the tail of the reptile, and other means, in making it release its hold. The young lady is seriously ill.



CHRIST RAISING JAIRUS' DAUGHTER FROM THE DEAD.—*BY JOHANNES SCHRAUDOLPH.* *(See page 512.)*

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM.
Under the Management of Mr. M. H. Simpson.

LAST NIGHT OF
THE GREAT ARTISTE,
MR. BARRY SULLIVAN.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), APRIL 2,
"MACBETH."

Engagement for Six Nights only of the Birmingham Favourite Comedian,
MR. E. ATKINS,
Who will make his First Appearance
ON MONDAY, APRIL 4,

During his Engagement will be revived the popular Drama of the "CHIMNEY CORNER,"—received on its first representation with the most enthusiastic approbation. Also, First Time in Birmingham, the Celebrated Domestic Drama of "MILKY WHITE."

BARWISES' BOOK. [462

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. JAS. RODGERS.

Immense Success of
MR. MORGAN SMITH,
The Coloured Tragedian; and the Unrivalled
VOKES FAMILY,
From Drury Lane Theatre, London.
"RISING OF THE TIDE."
"BELLES OF THE KITCHEN," and
"SARAH'S YOUNG MAN."

April 11 and 12, J. L. TOOLE and HENRY IRVING, positively for Two Nights Only. Box Office open Monday next, April 4. Mr. C. Tucker, Box Book Keeper. [521

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
BIRMINGHAM.

Engagement of the Popular Comedian,
MR. J. L. TOOLE,
Supported by
MR. HENRY IRVING AND MISS PEREIRA,
FOR POSITIVELY TWO NIGHTS ONLY,
MONDAY, APRIL 11, & TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

First Time in Birmingham of Mr H. J. BYRON'S
Great Drama of
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.
DICK DOLLAND (his original character) MR. J. L. TOOLE.
As Played by him on Three Occasions before their
Royal Highnesses The PRINCE and
PRINCESS OF WALES.
Mr. CHEVENIX (his original character) Mr. H. IRVING.
MARY BELTON—MISS PEREIRA.
Full Particulars will be duly announced.
Box Office open on and after Monday, April 4. [706

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CURZON HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

Open every Evening at 7, Commencing at 7.30. Second price at a quarter to Nine. Box Office open daily from Ten till Three.

THE BEST COMPANY AND STUD IN OR OUT OF ENGLAND.
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), April 2,
THE WONDERFUL EQUESTRIAN MONKEYS, FOR THE LAST TIME, AND A HOST OF TALENT.

Rational Amusement for the People.

TO-NIGHT, Another Change in the Programme. Grand CARNIVAL on Horseback, introducing Fifty Horses and Ponies, and 100 Characters.

SCENES OF HORSEMANSHIP EXTRAORDINARY.
JENNY LOUISE HENGLER and her admired Steed.
JOHN MILTON HENGLR, the Artistic Rope Dancer.

DAY PERFORMANCES in the ensuing Week on THURSDAY and SATURDAY.
At 2.30, open at 2 o'clock.

The WONDERFUL MONKEY will appear.

The ART of RIDING TAUGHT at the Cirque Daily, by Mr. W. POWELL, Riding Master. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office.

Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.
Children under Ten half-price from commencement.
Director and Proprietor. Mr. HENGLER.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

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THE ROYAL DIORAMA OF SCOTLAND,
ITS CITIES, LAKES, AND MOUNTAINS:
WITH THE
ORIGINAL SCOTTISH MINSTRELS.
EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY ROOM, BIRMINGHAM.

From the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, 14th April, 1869:—"This is the finest Diorama that has ever visited the city."

Doors open at Half-past Seven, concluding at the wholesome hour of Ten.

No time should be lost in visiting this beautiful Series of Paintings, embodying all the choicest Scenery in Scotland, her Battle-fields, Classic Grounds, Streams, Lakes, Rivers, and Mountains, illustrated with her heart-stirring Songs, Duets, Dialogues, and Dances.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK ILLUSTRATED.
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THE GREAT MACLAGAN,
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Madame ARMYTAGE, the Celebrated Pianist.
Mr. LOUIS M'LEAN, Baritone.
Mr. WOLFE STUART, the Favourite Scotch Comedian, in his irrestible and side-splitting Songs and Sketches.
Mr. ALLEN DOUGLAS, Jacobite Vocalist.
Mr. DUNCAN CAMERON, the famed Scottish Tenor.
Mr. MALCOLM LESLIE, Solo Violinist.

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ILLUMINATED MORNING PERFORMANCES
On TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at half-past Two. And EVERY EVENING, at Eight.

Carriages may be ordered for Four and Ten o'clock.

Reserved, Numbered, 3s.; Unreserved, 2s.; Second, 1s.; Third, 6d.

Tickets may be had at Harrison's Music Warehouse, Colmore-row, Birmingham. [619

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(THIS MONTH'S NUMBER NOW READY.)
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Woollen Warehouse: NEW STREET AND CANNON STREET. [498

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May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses [686

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SOLICITOR,
FROM QUADRANT CHAMBERS, NEW STREET.
TO 47, ANN STREET. [685

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Late J Kynaston. Established 1853.
LITHOGRAPHER, ENGRAVER, EMBOSSER, AND GENERAL PRINTER,

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Of this Society
IS NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 till 6 o'clock.
Admission, One Shilling.
And on each Monday and Thursday Evenings, from 7 till 10 o'clock, admission, Sixpence.
Season Tickets, 5s, Catalogues, 6d.
March 24th, 1870. [689

Every Saturday, Price 3d.

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AN
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL,
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.

Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,

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Will be regularly delivered to any part by
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YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	"
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CANNEL GAS COAL.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

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AND DEBENTURE STOCK.

THE Directors of the Llynvi and Ogmore Railway Company are prepared to issue DEBENTURE MORTGAGES, repayable in 3, 5, or 7 years, or PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK, bearing interest at the rate of Five per centum per annum, in any sums not a fraction of a pound, to an extent not exceeding £15,000., balance now unissued of the Company's total available borrowing powers of £203,900. The interest at five per cent. of the total available borrowing powers is £10,195 per annum, while the balance of revenue, after payment of working expenses for the year ending 31st December, was

£23,387. 10s. 5d.,

or at the rate of more than 11¼ per cent. on the amount of the available borrowing powers of the Company.

The usual Commission allowed to Brokers and Solicitors.

Applications to be made to Messrs. John Wade and Sons, Stock Brokers, 24, Waterloo Street, Birmingham, of whom further particulars, and copies of the Company's last published accounts, may be obtained.

By order,
G. F. SAUNDERS, Secretary.
Bridgend, March, 1870. [708

TO INVESTORS.

SMALL OUTLAY. LARGE PROFITS.

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Capital £6,000, in 6,000 Shares of £1 each.

A Deposit of Five Shillings per Share to be paid on application. If no Allotment is made, the Deposit Money will be paid back in full.

The Company being incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867, no further liability exists beyond the amount of £1 per Share.

It is not expected any further Capital will be required beyond the 5s. Deposit, but in the event of such being wanted, no Call is to be made beyond 2s. 6d. per Share at any time, or within a period of Three Months.

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Eleazar Harvey, Esq., Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.
John Sargent Sargent, Lezant, near Launceston.
(With power to add thereto.)
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London and South-Western Bank, Limited, Plymouth,
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Boyes-Fowler and Co, Plymouth.
SECRETARY.
Mr. Frederick Nevill.
OFFICES.
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ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL £5,000,000 STERLING.
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LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCES ARE GRANTED ON MODERATE TERMS and Liberal Conditions. Receipts for Lady-day Fire Renewals are now ready, and should be taken up not later than the 9th April next.

702] JOHN HENRY WRIGHT, Resident Secretary.

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AUCTIONEER, VALUER, &c.,
REMOVED FROM 8, CANNON STREET,
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HENRY BURDETT,
Secretary and General Superintendent.
March 26th, 1870. [693

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Cars, Phætons, &c. [449

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LUNCHEON BAR,
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[525

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS NOW OPEN.
Wines, Spirits, Luncheons, Coffee, &c., &c.
SUPPERS TILL MIDNIGHT.
EDMUND STREET (exactly opposite the back of the Town Hall). [535

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HOME BREWED ALES of the choicest quality and in splendid condition.
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[466

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THE BEST OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
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COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM.

NEW MUSIC, HALF PRICE.
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This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

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[602

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ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED GOODS,
TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

Manufactory and Show Rooms:—
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ALEXANDRIA PLAITS
IN EVERY SHADE,
AT
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The noted Frock and Pinafore Warehouse,
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WHOLESALE TEA MERCHANTS,
MARKET HALL PASSAGE, HIGH STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [585

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Between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. [638

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SEWING MACHINE.

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PURCHASE

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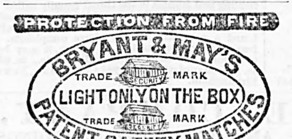

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This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price £4. 4s.
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SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN AND UNDERTAKERS,
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[665

ROYAL HOTEL,
TEMPLE ROW, BIRMINGHAM,

T. H. LOVEGROVE (from London) embraces this opportunity of thanking his Friends for past favours, and informs them he has entered upon this Establishment, and intends making it his study to afford every comfort and accommodation to Commercial Gentlemen and others who may favour him with their patronage. His Premises possess every convenience for the *Elite*, Nobility, and Gentry, Concerts, Balls, and Assemblies, having one of the most commodious Ball Rooms in Warwickshire, Billiard Rooms, Stabling, &c., &c. He particularly recommends the Queen's Dining Room for Dinners, *Déjeûners*, &c., having selected and purchased the choicest portion of the Stock of the late Proprietor, and considerably added thereto first-class Wines, Spirits, and Liqueurs of every description, which he intends vending at moderate prices, and trusts the inhabitants of Birmingham will give him an opportunity of convincing them of their superiority.
Birmingham, 28th February, 1870. [653

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250 Large Printed SHAWLS, Cashmere, 1¾d. yard, 1s. 3d. each.
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Large size HEARTH RUGS, very durable, 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. each.
50 Sets of fine Cut DECANTERS, 11s. 6d. set. Cut CLARET BOTTLES, 5s. each.
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Manufacturer of
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BIRMINGHAM.
Pasting, Colouring, and Rolling for the trade. [577

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CURRIERS, LEATHER MERCHANTS, AND BOOT UPPER MANUFACTURERS,
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LEATHER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
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Sole Agents in Birmingham for the Howe Sewing Machines.
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ACCOUNTANT,
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ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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(LATE E. SHAW)
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS AND CUTLERS,
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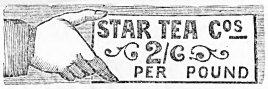

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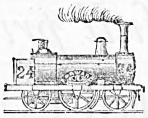

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Clarets 12s. 16s. 20s. 24s. to 68s. Sparkling Hock, 66s.
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[463

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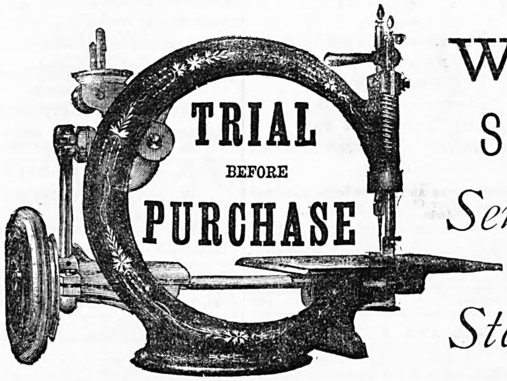

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Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
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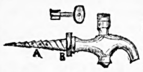

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In deference to several applications, we have reduced our advertising scale for the following classes of advertisements:

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Miscellaneous Articles for Sale,
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These, in future, will be inserted at a uniform charge of 3d. per line. Prepayment in Postage Stamps, or otherwise, will be necessary in all cases.

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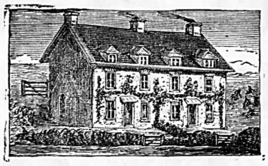
TO LET.



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